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THE CAPSIZING OF A CHEUNG CHAU LAUNCH.**COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.**

The following Report on enquiry into circumstances attending capsizing of the steam launch *Fee Din Yat* was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday by Command of H.E. the Governor:—

We, the Members of the Commission appointed by H.E. the Governor to enquire into and report on the circumstances attending the capsizing of steam launch *Fee Din Yat*, on the 8th July, 1923, have accordingly the honour to submit the following report, together with recommendations in relation thereto. We are of opinion that this Commission of Enquiry had three main objects, viz:—

1.—To endeavour to ascertain what caused steam launch *Fee Din Yat* to capsize in the Southern Fairway of Hongkong Harbour at 12.30 p.m., on 8th July, 1923, as a result of which some twenty-five persons lost their lives.

2.—To examine into and report if this launch was in good and proper launch for the service she was engaged in, up to July 8th, 1923.

3.—To make practical suggestions and recommendations with a view to preventing if possible, a recurrence of such a disaster.

CAUSE OF CAPSIZING.

1.—We find that the capsizing of this launch was due to the following reasons:

(a).—A large number of passengers with their baggage collected on the starboard side preparatory to leaving the launch which was then lying stopped in the Southern Fairway off Salt Fish Lane.

(b).—A number of cargo dealers with their coolies came on board over the starboard side at the same time as the passengers were preparing to leave.

The effect of this was to cause the launch to list heavily to starboard and to ship a large amount of water with the result that she lost her stability and sank almost immediately.

As far as can be ascertained, the launch was carrying not more than eighty passengers (which is some fifty less than the maximum allowed by her licence) and fifty piculs of cargo consisting of liches, vegetables and salt fish.

We are of opinion that this amount was not excessive, and that in all probability the disaster would have been averted had it not been for the action of the cargo dealers and their coolies.

STABILITY.

2.—All the technical evidence goes to prove that this launch had exceptionally good stability with a large righting moment, thus making her safe but uncomfortable in a seaway owing to quick roll.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

3.—(a).—Under existing regulations, any launch or ship under 60 tons holding a passenger licence is entitled to carry passengers outside the Harbour Limits according to the number specified in her licence.

We are of opinion that in future, launches carrying passengers to places outside the Harbour Limits should be tested for stability, and if necessary ballasted in order to give them a greater margin of safety.

We consider this necessary because of the common practice of Chinese passengers to huddle together in any one place to avoid wind, rain or sun.

(b).—All direct openings to the Engine Room or "Tween Deck" spaces should be provided with effective water tight coverings, to prevent the ingress of water under normal conditions.

(c).—No passenger carrying launch should in future be permitted to embark or disembark passengers, or to load or unload cargo, in any fairway or at place other than at a wharf, pier, or ship, or at such place as the Harbour Master may direct.

C. W. BECKWITH, Chairman.

W. DAVISON.

F. W. JAMES.

7th August, 1923.

THE RECENT TYPHOON. EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY FROM INDO-CHINA.

We have received for publication copies of the following correspondence, which has passed between the Consul for France, as representing the Government-General of Indo-China, and the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, in reference to the recent typhoon:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,
20th August, 1923.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 27th August, H.E. the Governor desires me to inform you that he has received with very great pleasure the kind message of sympathy from His Excellency the Governor-General of Indo-China with regard to the losses sustained by the Colony in the recent typhoon.

The Colony of Hongkong deeply appreciates this indication of the friendship and good-will of the Government of Indo-China, and I am to request that you will be so good as to inform His Excellency the Governor-General accordingly.

I avail myself of the opportunity to assure you of my highest consideration.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) M. FLETCHER (Colonial Secretary).

PAUL KREMER, Esq.,
Consul for France,
Hongkong.

The letter from the Consul for France reads as follows:—

Consulat de France
a. Hongkong,
27 Aout, 1923.

MONSIEUR LE SECRETAIRE COLONIAL.—J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que S.E. le Gouverneur Général de l'Indochine vient de me charger de transmettre à Son Excellence le Gouverneur la témoignage de sympathie du Gouvernement Général de l'Indochine à l'occasion des pertes éprouvées par la Colonie de Hongkong à la suite du typhon du 18 de ce mois.

Il m'est agréable de vous faire part de ce témoignage de sympathie que je vous serais très reconnaissant de vouloir bien transmettre à Son Excellence Sir Reginald Stubbs.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Colonial, les assurances de ma haute considération.

(Sd.) PAUL KREMER.

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Owing to the receipt of numerous complaints from patrons as to the incivility of various members of the Staff of the Hotels under the Management of this Company in Hongkong, such complaints being to the effect that "Cash" has been demanded in satisfaction of Liquors supplied, and patrons thereby inconvenienced by not being allowed to sign "chits", we beg to draw the attention of our clientele to the terms of the Liquors Ordinance, 1917, an extract from which is hereby given:—

2.—in this Ordinance

(a) "Cash" means any coins or notes current in the Colony.

(b) "Sale" includes any transaction in which intoxicating liquor is supplied for any consideration whatsoever, direct or indirect.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section, no person shall sell any intoxicating liquor for consumption on or at any licensed premises except for cash.

(2) Sub-section (1) of this section shall not apply to the following:—

(a) any sale by the proprietor of an hotel to a person residing at the hotel;

(b) any sale by the proprietor of an hotel of liquor to be consumed in the dining room of the hotel at one of the regular meals of the hotel or of liquor to be consumed in conjunction with any other *bona fide* meal for which a charge of at least thirty cents can be reasonably made;

(c) any sale in accordance with the conditions of his licence by the holder of a restaurant adjunct licence.

4.—Where any intoxicating liquor is sold by a servant or employé in contravention of section 3 of this Ordinance the employer, whether a natural person or a body corporate, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance unless he proves affirmatively that the sale was against his express orders and without his consent or connivance.

5.—Every person to whom any liquor is sold to the knowledge of such person, supplied in contravention of this Ordinance shall also be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

The co-operation of our Patrons, with a view to assisting us to carry out the provision of the Liquors Ordinance, is respectfully requested.

For and on behalf of

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

WALTER J. HAWKER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1923.

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**S.S. "SUI SANG" LAUNCHED
FURTHER ADDITIONS TO IND-
CHINA CO'S FLEET.**

The single-screw steamship *Sui Sang*, built at the Kowloon Dockyard for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., was successfully launched yesterday morning, the ceremony being gracefully performed by Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard.

Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. G. W. and Miss Barton, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. R. Sutherland, Commodore Grace, Colonel Robertson, Mr. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lauder, Mr. J. Reid (Taikoo Dock), Mr. F. W. James (Superintendent Engineer, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire), Capt. F. W. Wheeler, Capt. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. P. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. A. Piercy, Captain Nico, and Mr. Weale.

After the christening ceremony the vessel travelled gently down the slipway, and entered the water to the accompaniment of friendly sirens, cheering, and bursting crackers. She was afterwards taken in tow and moored alongside the wharf.

The gathering then proceeded to the shelter of the Drawing Office, where refreshments were dispensed and suitable toasts given.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, after thanking the visitors for their presence, said he thought the *Sui Sang* would prove a most valuable addition to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s fleet. She was being fitted with all the most up-to-date equipment for the handling of cargo, and her passenger accommodation was excellent. The vessel would run between Hongkong and Manila, and he hoped some of those present would travel on her and test her behaviour at sea. He asked them to join with him in wishing success and prosperity to the *Sui Sang*, and all who served in her.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Barton, on behalf of the Dock Company, thanked Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard for performing the launching ceremony, and said it gave him much pleasure, on behalf of the Directors, to present her with a small souvenir of the occasion. (Applause.)

Mr. Bernard, acknowledging the compliment on behalf of his wife, remarked that all his persuasion had failed to make her rise to the occasion and reply for herself. However, she greatly appreciated the honour of being asked to launch the *Sui Sang*, and returned her hearty thanks.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, replying to the toast of the *Sui Sang*, stated that, as a Director of the Indo-China Co. for several years, he could testify to the excellent construction of the ships built at the Kowloon Dock. The very fact that in addition to the *Sui Sang* another vessel had been laid down, and yet another was nearing completion, for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, bore eloquent testimony to the high opinion he and his fellow-directors entertained of the quality of the steamers turned out by this Dockyard. Mr. Bernard had said the *Sui Sang* would run between Hongkong and Manila. She was particularly well suited for the run, and special arrangements had been introduced into her design to cope efficiently with the perishable goods traffic on that route, and he trusted their Chinese supporters would make note of that fact. She was, furthermore, well fitted for passenger work, and, having a good turn of speed, should prove popular to the travelling public.

Mr. Lang took the opportunity of referring to the *Loong Sang* tragedy. The vessel was, he said, for many years in the Indo-China line, and he wished to express the deep sympathy felt by the Directors with those who lost relatives and friends in the catastrophe. The General Managers wished him to express their thanks and appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Naval authorities on this occasion, and for their valued co-operation in searching for survivors afterwards. Mr. Lang then asked the gathering to join him in wishing all good fortune to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Mr. E. Cook replied that the Dock Company and the Indo-China Company marched side by side, and it was fitting, therefore, for him to express to that Company and its officers, whose gallantry had been shown in the recent calamities, the Dock Co.'s sorrow and sympathy in the losses of life and property they had recently sustained. The last two months had been very trying for the Dock Company's staff, who had all done their best for the safety and security of the vessels in their charge, and from the kind way in which the toast of the Dock Company had been accepted, he concluded that their efforts did not pass unrecognised. It was his pleasant duty to propose the health of the guests, and he was proud to be able to couple with this toast the name of Commodore Grace, whose interest and geniality were such a feature of all meetings in Hongkong.

Commodore Grace, in his response, thanked Mr. Lang for the kind remarks he had made about the little help the Navy had been able to render during the recent typhoon, which had clearly demonstrated that the most serious disasters were possible despite every precaution. Britons had justly won fame as seamen and he trusted they would ever maintain their name. In these days of skill and science it was most necessary that the prestige of the British on the sea should be upheld, and he felt certain that it would be. Science and skill had to a certain extent removed many of the dangers of the sea, but those who went down to the sea in ships in typhoon-infested waters were well aware that skill and science were not all that was necessary. Britain's work was not yet done, and until science and skill had removed all dangers well officered and skilfully handled ships would ever remain the paramount factor in saving life at sea.

**ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO
MURDER A CONSTABLE
YOUNG CHINESE CHARGED.**

A young man named Lai Shiu-wing was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, with attempting to shoot Chinese Constable Mak Yuen with intent to murder at Mong Kok on July 1st. A charge of having in his unlawful possession a revolver and nine rounds of ammunition without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Inspector Lunnigan said on July 1st at 3.45 a.m. the Chinese constable noticed two men walk up Fife Street from the southeast at Mong Kok. His suspicions being aroused he followed the men down Fife Street and into a scavenging lane at the back of Portland Street. In the scavenging lane the constable lost sight of the men and had no idea of their hiding place, until passing by the back door of No. 227, Portland Street, when one of the men rushed out from the house and brushed past him. This man ran away in the direction of Shum Shui Po and escaped.

The constable entered the house and came face to face with the defendant who was coming out with a revolver in his hand. The constable drew his revolver and, while doing so, the defendant fired at him, but fortunately the cartridge misfired. The constable fired three shots in return at the defendant as he ran down the scavenging lane and brought him to a halt. The constable searched his man and found in his pocket four live rounds of ammunition. A ricksha was procured and the defendant was taken to the Yau-mati Police Station.

Inspector Lunnigan stated that the defendant's revolver, when examined, was found to be loaded in all five chambers. One of the cartridges appeared to have misfired.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, Medical Officer at the Government Civil Hospital, said the defendant was admitted to hospital on July 1st, suffering from two bullet wounds in the right buttock. He was discharged from hospital on August 22nd.

After evidence had been taken the case was remanded to Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

**ADDITIONAL "TIME" FOR
"FRACTIONAL PRISONER."**

A prisoner at Lai Chi Kok gaol, who was serving six months' imprisonment for burglary, was sentenced to three weeks' extra imprisonment by Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy, yesterday morning.

It was stated that the accused grievously assaulted another prisoner on July 25th. The complainant's term of imprisonment has since expired, but he is still an inmate of the Government Civil Hospital.

From the evidence it appeared that the accused charged the complainant with "sneaking" to a European warder. This accusation resulted in him receiving a cuffing, and this was followed by ill-treatment and, ultimately, assault.

The accused's defence was that the complainant injured himself by falling over some bed-boards.

The body of Mr. W. H. Hunt, partner in Messrs. Wm. Forbes and Co., Tientsin, was found in the sea on the 24th inst. at Paitaiho with a bullet wound in the head. Mr. Hunt was one of the best known and most highly respected businessmen of Tientsin. Next to Mr. J. M. Dickinson, he was the leading member of the old established British firm of Messrs. Wm. Forbes and Co., export and import merchants. He had probably been resident in Tientsin for about twenty-five years.

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ARMS ORDINANCE PASSED.

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO OWNERS OF UNLICENSED
ARMS

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative
Council was held in the Council Chamber
yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir
R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.)

HIS EXCELLENCY OFFICER IN COMMAND OF
THE TROOPS (Major-General Sir JOHN
FOWLER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.)

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G.,
C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E.
(Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. McI. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial
Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secre-
tary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of
Education).

Hon. Mr. H. T. CRESSY (Director of
Public Works).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. R. H. KOTWALL.

Hon. Mr. CHAU SIU-KI.

Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG.

Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE.

Mr. S. B. B. McLELLERY (Clerk of
Council).

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. H. T. Cressy, the new Director of
Public Works, took the oath and his seat
as a member of the Council.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were
approved and signed by the President.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. The Governor, laid on the table
Financial Minutes No. 27 and Nos. 55 to
70, and moved that they be referred to
the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and
the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. The Governor, laid on the table
the Report of the Finance Committee,
No. 6 and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and
the motion was agreed to.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., in
accordance with notice previously given
asked:—
1.—With reference to the recent influx
of Russian Refugees into this Colony,
will the Government state approximately
(a.) How many Russian men,
(b.) How many Russian women,
(c.) How many Russian children,
have landed in this Colony during the last
two months, and also how many of such
persons were landed in a destitute condi-
tion?

2.—Will the Government also state
whether there is now in this Colony any
Consular representative of Russia, and
whether such Consular Representative
has accepted responsibility for the conduct
of such refugees and for their being sent
on from this Colony to Europe or else-
where, and, if so, when?

3.—Generally will the Government state
what action it intends to take in regard
to such refugees?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied as
follows:—

(a.) Twenty-five Russian men,
(b.) Twenty-nine women, and
(c.) Five families of children

landed in the Colony during the period
14th June to 14th August. It is impos-
sible to say how many of these persons
can be classed as refugees. Only one
person is known to have landed in a
destitute condition, and he was returned to
Shanghai at the expense of the Shipping
Company concerned. During the same
period thirty Russian men, nineteen
women and four families of children left
the Colony. Most of the Russians pass-
ing through the Colony are on their way
to Australia as immigrants.

2.—There is no Russian Consular Re-
presentative in the Colony, and no other
Consular Representative has accepted
responsibility for persons of Russian
nationality in the Colony.

3.—The situation does not at present
appear to call for any special action.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., in
accordance with notice previously given,
also asked the following questions:—

1.—Will the Government—

(a.) Keep a stock of rockets with Life
Saving Lines attached at the prin-
cipal wharves on both the Hong-
kong and Kowloon sides of the
harbour;

(b.) Build high-powered Motor Life
Boats or high-powered Tugs for
saving life in bad weather?

(c.) Form a Life Saving Corps, consist-
ing partly of Government officials,
and partly of others who are not
in the Government Service and
who are willing to be enrolled for
Life Saving Service in typhoons.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied as
follows:—

(a.) A similar proposal was made in
consequence of the typhoon of 1908, and
after careful consideration and consulta-
tion with the Commodore it was decided
that a rocket life saving apparatus would
not serve a useful purpose.

The construction of the harbour is
such that vessels swept from their anchor-
age in typhoons are ordinarily stranded
in positions from which there is direct
access to the shore or where there is no
danger of breaking up from the action of
the sea. In a case such as that of the
s.s. *Long Sang*, where a vessel drifts
at a rapid pace and finally sinks, a rocket
apparatus would be useless as the ship
must be stationary to allow of the launch
being set up.

A Committee appointed in 1920, "To
consider the question of making provision
for the protection of life and property
in the harbour during typhoon weather,"
did not see fit to recommend the use of a
rocket apparatus.

There were no circumstances connected
with the recent typhoon which in the
opinion of the Government, call for a re-
consideration of this matter.

(b.) The proposal for the provision of
a high-powered life boat has been con-
sidered on former occasions and has been
rejected. The Committee of 1920 recom-
mended the opinion that there was no work
within the scope of a life-boat which
could not equally well be carried out by
tugs and launches provided with life-
lines.

An arrangement was made in the year
1920 with the Naval Authorities, where-
under, when there are immediate pros-
pects of the weather conditions becoming
so bad as to place native craft in danger
of being unable to make shelter in their
own anchorage, two Naval tugs are made
available to assist to tow such craft to
shelter. The Government will give fur-
ther consideration to the question of the
use of tugs for the purpose of saving life
during a typhoon.

(c.) A volunteer corps for saving life
in typhoons was established in 1872, and
it was re-established after the typhoon
of 1903. The movement died out as soon
as the first enthusiasm was gone, and
there is no record of any useful work
done by the corps.

In view of this experience the Govern-
ment considers that it would be useless
to make further experiments in this direc-
tion.

NEW VACCINATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first
reading of a Bill intitled, An Ordinance
to amend the law relating to Vaccina-
tion. He said:—

The reasons for this Bill may be sum-
med up under three heads: vaccination
of emigrants, public vaccinators, and cer-
tain general miscellaneous matters. I
think it cannot be denied that there are
defects in the present system of vaccina-
tion of emigrants. Without any dis-
respect to the persons by whom that ser-
vice of vaccination is carried on at pre-
sent, I think it must be admitted that
it is carried on in a commercial basis,
using the word "commercial" in a wide
sense. It must be so in the nature of
things, but I think it is not a proper basis
for a public health service of this kind.

In the second place, there is always a
danger of the practice of giving commis-
sions being adopted in cases of this kind,
and that, I think, is also very unde-
sirable in a public health service like
vaccination. Then, again, there is always
the danger—the possibility—of certificates
being given by persons who do not them-
selves perform the operation of vaccina-
tion. There is also the danger that cer-
tificates which are sometimes given signed
by means of a "chop," and not an actual
signature, may be given improperly, pos-
sibly by the improper use of the "chop,"
unknown to the person whose signature
it is supposed to represent. Then, again,
certificates which are given may be un-
suitable for use in the Colony or place
to which the emigrant is going, and, in
the sixth place, there is no limitation of
fees which may be charged to emigrants.

I think it is almost obvious that a service
of this kind ought to be undertaken by
the Government. It seems to me to be
one of that small class of things which is
best done by the State. By "small" I
mean, of course, to exclude those matters
which are matters of government proper,
because the object of the State is not to
make money, or even in a case like this
to make the service pay. The only ob-
jects are efficiency, the interest of the
emigrants and the interest of the Colonies
or other places to which the emigrants
are going. The effect of this Bill, I
think, will be that the vaccination of
emigrants will fall into the hands of the
medical service of the Government, and
I think that effect is desirable.

With regard to public vaccinators, their
position is not satisfactory at present.
They are not Government servants, there
is no proper control over them, and the
Bill proposes they should all be Govern-
ment servants, subject to Government
service discipline and under the control
of the Superintendent of Vaccination and
his deputies. There are certain general
defects in the present law, some of which
I have mentioned in dealing with the sub-
ject of the vaccination of emigrants. For
example, there is no limitation on the use
of "chops" for signatures on certificates,
there is no limitation on the number of

persons who can perform the operation
of vaccination, there is no express pro-
hibition against the giving of a certificate
by a person who has not done the opera-
tion himself. All these points are dealt
with in the Bill.

Coming to the actual provisions of the
Bill, clause 3 gives the Governor power
to appoint a Superintendent, deputy
superintendents, public vaccinators, vac-
cination stations, quarantine stations,
and also emergency vaccinators for use
in special vaccination campaigns. Clause
4 is new, and it provides that no person
shall perform the operation of vaccina-
tion unless he is either a registered
medical practitioner or public vaccinator,
or what I would call an emergency vac-
cinator. Clause 7 is also new and re-
quires that all signatures under this Ord-
nance shall be personally written and that
chops and stamps shall not be used.

Cluses 9 to 13 deal with the issue of
certificates of vaccination or of successful
vaccination to be used either within or
without the Colony. The certificates of
vaccination can only be given by regis-
tered medical practitioners or public vac-
cinators or emergency vaccinators, and
certificates of successful vaccination can
only be given by registered medical
practitioners or public vaccinators. No
person is to give a certificate unless he
performs the operation himself, and shall
also have satisfied himself by personal
inspection that the operation was success-
ful. Forms of vaccination certificates are
given in the schedule. The forms for use
in the case of emigrants is much fuller
than the little ticket which has been given
hitherto, which the emigrants at all. The
form in the schedule is much fuller and
it also has to bear the thumb print of the
emigrant. Clause 14 deals with the vac-
cination of children in the Colony and is
based on the present law, but it is elab-
orated and certain gaps in the present pro-
vision are stopped up. Every child born
in the Colony must be vaccinated within
six months of birth and every child
brought into the Colony must be vac-
cinated within one month of arrival here.
The provision is made that if the period
during which the child must be vac-
cinated expires between the 1st of May and
the 30th of September the guardian would
have a further month in which to have
the child vaccinated. I am not quite
sure that it is necessary from the medical
point of view, but there are undoubtedly
persons who have objections to vaccina-
tion during the summer months. Clause
15 lays down certain precautions, which
perhaps I need not go into in detail.
Cluses 16 to 19 are based on certain
sections of the Straits Settlements Quar-
antine and Prevention of Diseases Ord-
nance 1913, and give the medical officers
of health and the health officers of the
port power to order the vaccination of
persons subjected to the risk of infection
in the Colony, and of persons arriving in
the Colony and desiring to land. The
clauses provide for the detention in quar-
antine stations of persons who refuse to
be vaccinated when ordered by the health
officer of the port or by the Medical
Officer of Health.

Clause 20 provides for the vaccination
of the inmates of reformatories, industrial
schools, prisons and other institutions.
Cluses 22 to 25 provide for administra-
tive matters and clause 26 fixes the gen-
eral penalty for offences against the Ord-
nance at \$250 and imprisonment for any
term not exceeding six months. Clause
27 cancels the appointment of public vac-
cinators who were appointed under the
existing Ordinance. It is proposed to
issue a list of public vaccinators simul-
taneously with the coming into operation
of the Ordinance. To give time for the
preparation of machinery, the appoint-
ment of public vaccinators and so on, the
commencement of the Ordinance is de-
ferred until the 1st January next year.
I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, the
Council approved and the Bill was ready
for a stamp.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION AMEND- MENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first
reading of a Bill intitled, An Ordinance
to amend further the Arms and Ammu-
nition Ordinance, 1900, and to amend the
Arms and Ammunition Amendment
Ordinance, 1922. In doing so he said:—
"The object of this Bill is to increase the
penalties for carrying or possessing arms
or ammunition without a licence. Un-
fortunately, there is a great quantity of
arms and ammunition in the Colony at
present which are not held under licence,
and the seriousness of the existence of
such a large quantity of arms and am-
munition must be obvious to everybody.
The proposal of the Bill is to increase
the maximum term of imprisonment to
ten years—the present maximum on in-
dictment is seven years—and to give
power to impose flogging with the cat or
birch. The Bill also proposes that all
cases of these two offences shall be com-
mitted for trial at the Sessions unless the police
express a request at the Magistracy for
the case to be dealt with summarily. As
all serious cases of this class of offence
will, under the new Ordinance, go to the
Sessions, it is thought unnecessary to
retain the present provision for a Court
of two Magistrates. By the amending
Ordinance provision was made for such
a court and the two magistrates have
power to impose heavier penalties than
a single Magistrate. That special clause
seems now unnecessary as all serious
cases of these two offences will go to the
Sessions. Some of the amendments in
the Bill are with a view to taking out
again the provisions inserted in the prin-
cipal Ordinance for the purpose of creating
such a court of two Magistrates. The
opportunity is taken, too, of declaring
cartridge clips to be ammunition for the
purposes of the Arms and Ammunition
Ordinance. Cases have occurred where
the police have information of large
quantities of cartridge clips and it seems
desirable that we should have control of
such things passing through the Colony
or found here. Clause 11 of the Bill adds

two new sections to the principal Ord-
nance. Section 21 is the more important
of the two. It gives the police power to
search any person whom they find in the
streets during the day time who acts in a
suspicious manner or whom they may
suspect of having arms in his possession,
and also power during the hours of night,
between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., to search any
person they find in the street or any
public place. The search, of course, is
one for arms. The other new section, 22,
will throw upon the defendant the onus,
which already exists in the case of opium,
it provides that every person who is
proved to have in his possession anything
such as boxes containing arms or am-
munition shall, until the contrary is
proved, be deemed to be in possession of
such arms or ammunition. The onus will
be on the defendant to prove that he did
not know the boxes contained arms or am-
munition. I beg to move the first read-
ing.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The first reading was agreed to.
Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: As this measure
appears to be a matter of considerable
urgency, owing to the great prevalence
of crimes of violence in this Colony, I
would beg leave to ask Your Excellency
under Rule 45 of the Standing Rules and
Orders of this Council to declare that an
emergency exists and the grounds there-
for, and also to declare that it is desir-
able in the public interests that the
Standing Rules should be suspended, in
order that the Bill may be carried through
its remaining stages at one sitting.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK seconded.
H.E. THE GOVERNOR: I am not quite
sure that it is necessary to invoke Stand-
ing Order 45, because I believe such cases
are dealt with under Standing Order 20,
which provides that an emergency may be
declared without notice. It seems to
imply that 48 is only to be used on the
Governor's own initiative. In case, how-
ever, there is any doubt on the matter,
I have no hesitation in saying that an
emergency exists and the grounds for my
doing so are that the number of violent
crimes in the Colony has increased, is
increasing and must be diminished.

The Standing Orders having been sus-
pended, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved
and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded that
the Bill be read a second time.

Hon. Mr. R. H. KOTWALL: In support-
ing this very necessary measure my
Chinese colleagues and I would suggest that
the Government arrange with the local
agents for steamers running between
Hongkong and American and Australia
to have printed notices posted up in con-
spicuous places on board warning passen-
gers against bringing into this Colony any
arms and ammunition. In the past many
Chinese returning from abroad have in
ignorance of our law, brought with them
some small arms and ammunition with the
intention of taking them to their villages
for self-protection, and in view of the
heavy penalties provided in the Bill, my
colleague and I think that some such
warning would be fairer to these people.
I understand, Sir, that the Chinese Gen-
eral Chamber of Commerce will write to
the Chambers of Commerce in San Fran-
cisco, Sydney and other places in which
Chinese reside in large numbers, giving
them a summary of our new law.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: With regard to
the point raised by the Hon. Mr. Kot-
wall, I may say that notices are now in
the hands of the printer—or rather the
translator—which will be circulated to the
shipping companies and to the authorities
of ports from which steamers come, warn-
ing them of the penalties and requesting
that anybody in possession of arms will
hand them over to the Captain of the
ship before arrival, and will not endeav-
our to land with any arms in his posses-
sion before obtaining permission from the
police. I think that would be satisfac-
tory. There are one or two points I
should like to mention in connection with
this Bill. My experience is that there
are few things about which people are
more careless than the custody of fire-
arms, and I have no doubt that many
persons in this Colony are in the posses-
sion of unlicensed revolvers which they
have no intention of using and which they
have had in their possession for several
years and have never taken the trouble
to get rid of them. It is most unsatis-
factory that firearms should be in the
possession of persons who are not in the
habit of using them and taking care of
them, because they may, easily be for-
gotten and left about in places from
which they may be stolen and get into
bad hands. I would ask, therefore, that
members of the public would consider
carefully when this Bill comes into force
whether they have in their possession
arms and ammunition for which they have
no licence, and, secondly, whether it is
necessary for them to take out licences
for these arms and ammunition, or whe-
ther it would not be better for them to
dispose with them. I trust that a num-
ber of people will feel that they can dis-
pose with these somewhat useless weap-
ons. I say "useless" because the only
real reason I have heard for keeping a
revolver is for protection against bur-
glary. As a matter of fact, it is no pro-
tection against burglars, because most
people put them where they cannot find
them, and a revolver is nothing like so
effective as a shot gun. The disadvan-
tage of a shot gun is, of course, that you
cannot sleep with it under your pillow.
You may try and sleep with a revolver
under your pillow, but I do not recom-
mend it. If persons find themselves in
possession of revolvers for which they do
not wish to take out licences, I hope they
will take the opportunity of surrendering
them at once to the nearest police station.
No question will be asked as to the time
the revolvers have been in their posses-
sion without licence. I trust the repre-
sentatives of the Press will bring this to
the notice of the public, with this addi-
tion, that for the next week or ten days
the Government will be happy to receive
and destroy any weapons which people
have no further use for, and after that
time the Ordinance will be rigidly en-
forced.

The Bill was then read a second time,
and committed for its consideration clause
by clause.

On clause 4, the Hon. Mr. Pollock said: With regard to this clause, I would suggest for the consideration of the Council that the hours 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. might be extended. In this Colony it is dark some nights as early as 7 p.m. and I think we ought to adopt 7 p.m. or preferably 6 p.m., instead of 9 p.m. I can remember a number of cases in which houses have been entered by armed robbers between the hours of 6 and 8, or 6 and 9, in the evening. In fact, it is rather a suitable time for committing armed robberies, and I think it would be better if 6 p.m. were substituted for 9 p.m.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The case seems to me to be covered by the second section. I do not quite see the necessity for the clause at all. Anything that is done under clause (a) can and will be done under clause (b).

Hon. Mr. Pollock: I suppose the idea was that in a sense clause (b) puts the onus on the policeman of showing that the person is acting in a suspicious manner, whereas clause (a) does not.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: It is to cover cases where the police may receive information that certain people are coming along with arms. They do not know who they are and they therefore stop anyone they find on the road. Most of the people are perfectly respectable and not acting suspiciously.

The amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Pollock was adopted.

The Bill passed the Committee stage without further amendment and on Council resumed the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved and the COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the third reading. This was adopted and the measure passed into law.

NEW EDITION OF HONGKONG ORDINANCES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, An Ordinance to authorise the publication of an edition of the Ordinances of the Colony to be known as "The Ordinances of Hongkong, 1934-1935," and to amend the Statute Law (New Revised Edition) Ordinance, 1911.

He said: The object of the Bill is to authorise a new edition of the Ordinances of Hongkong. It is obvious, I think, that a new edition is desirable. A longer time than usual has elapsed since the last revised edition. This Ordinance gives the necessary power for the preparation and issue of the edition. It contains all the formal power which the editor will require and he will also, of course, have to submit to the Council other law-amending Ordinances and to cover any point not covered by the formal powers given to him by this Bill. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, the Council approved and the Bill was read the first time.

CROWN RIGHTS (RE-ENTRY) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, An Ordinance to amend the Crown Rights (Re-entry) Ordinance, 1920.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council resolved itself into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on the Council resumed, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved and the COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, that the Bill be read a third time.

The motion was agreed.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, the second reading of the Bill intituled, An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of One million five hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ninety-four Dollars and seventy-eight Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1932.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK: Your Excellency, When the Budget for the year 1932 was introduced in this Council on the 27th October, 1931, your Excellency—I am quoting from *Hansard* for 1931, at page 137—made the following observations on the subject of the vote for Public Works Extraordinary:

"The total sum provided for Public Works Extraordinary is \$6,611,300, an increase on the estimate for the previous year of \$1,643,900. The vote for this year was far larger than any vote for Public Works in previous years, so that honourable members will be able to gauge the extent to which the rapid development of the Colony is making it necessary to spend sums on roads, buildings, reclamations and waterworks that were undreamt of a few years ago. Many works that are desirable, though not very urgent, have had to be dropped for the present."

From the extract that I have just read from your speech, Sir, it will be gathered that this vote of over six-and-a-half million dollars was for the carrying out of various Public Works Extraordinary which were considered—by the Government to be absolutely necessary for the effective progress of the Colony, many works which were desirable having to be dropped, even so. Well, Sir, if Hon. Members of this Council will now refer to the Draft Appropriation Account which was circulated with the Orders of the Day for this meeting, they will find that that anticipated expenditure of over six million and a half dollars for Public Works Extraordinary in 1932 has not been spent; in fact that the money spent on public works extraordinary was little more than half of that amount. The actual relevant figures will be found three lines from the bottom of page 50, from which it will be seen that the estimated expenditure was \$6,611,300—the sum mentioned just now; which I quoted from your Excellency's speech—and that the actual expenditure was \$3,576,935, only, leaving what is optimistically called a "Saving" of \$3,034,365.

Now, Sir, that, as I submit, is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. Of this necessary expenditure we have little over fifty per cent. actually expended in the year 1932. A number of important works were very scantily dealt with, as we shall see by referring to this Appropriation Account. For Sai Ying Pun School, for instance, near the bottom of page 36, \$25,000 is allocated, but no sum of money is expended; Queen's College—formation of site—\$33,000 should have been spent, but there was only spent \$1,670.77. Turning to the next page—page 38—under the heading of "Communications," itemed, the road from Bowen Road to Repulse Bay, on this important piece of work, which will nearly halve the distance from the City to Repulse Bay, there ought to have been expended \$75,000, but only \$17,000 odd has been spent. Turning over now, Sir, to page 42, there was an important work to be done in respect of the Tai Tam Tuk scheme, additional pumping plant. There ought to have been spent on engine foundations, \$13,000; nothing was spent; engine and boiler, two lakhs dollars; in fact, only \$1,988.50 was spent. There is a marginal note explaining that to a certain extent. It says: "No work done. Still in hands of consulting engineers." To me this does not fully explain it, because I do not understand who are the consulting engineers or where they are to be found, nor why it is that we cannot obtain their advice and opinion in sufficient time to start with this additional pumping plant.

A few items lower down is the Stanley Mount Catch Water, another important work in connection with our water in the Tai Tam Valley, \$100,000 was to have been spent, but \$90,172 was actually spent in 1932. The only marginal note we have is "The work was only commenced near the close of the year," which does not really carry us very much further. Another important item on page 44 is the Kowloon Hospital. On that hospital there was estimated to be spent \$200,000, whereas in fact \$21,115.35 was expended that year. The marginal note is "Work could not be commenced as early as anticipated." On the Police Station at Mongkoktsui shortage of expenditure was "owing to difficulties with foundations." Under "Communications, items a to g," there are enormous amounts not expended in respect of the roads in Kowloon which total altogether just upon two lakhs of dollars. Then Sir, on page 46, there is the item "Training Natives (a)" Mongkoktsui \$110,000, "only \$750 spent. The marginal note is "Work could not be commenced until late in the year." Another item on the same page is "New Territories Gaoi \$50,000," the amount spent was \$400 odd. The next is "Police Station, Shatin \$35,000," nothing spent; erection of brick bungalow at Tai Po \$20,000, nothing spent; "Anglo-Chinese School, Cheung Chau, \$17,000," nothing spent; "Quarters for Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Tai Po, \$15,000," nothing spent. At page 48, near the bottom, is mentioned a very important scheme, "The Kowloon Tong Development Scheme," (a), resumption \$84,000, only \$14,000 spent; (b) Excavation and filling, 66,000; \$10,000 spent.

These are items that happened to strike me in reading through the Draft Appropriation Account. The net result is, as I have pointed out, that we find that only three-and-a-half millions out of \$6,600,000 has been expended. It is curious how often the expression occurs, "Less work done than was anticipated," or, "Contracts not put in hand until nearly the end of the year," and so on. I think these expressions occur about 40 times. Well Sir, what is the moral of all this? What are we to deduce as the reason why these works, declared by your Excellency in Council in October, 1931, to be pressing works, to be carried out in 1932, why are they not done, I submit it is clear in the main why these works have not been carried out—it must be due to a shortage of staff in the Public Works Department. This question has been constantly and repeatedly brought up by the Unofficial Members of this Council. We consider that it is extremely bad economy that there should be a shortage of staff in this very important spending department. We hold that it is good value to get out a full and sufficient staff to carry out all the necessary works, and it is quite clear from the figures that I have given, that the year 1932 must be reckoned as a very bad year for the progress of Public Works, this year in which we have only succeeded in spending just over a half of what we intended to spend upon works described in your Excellency's speech in this Council as "necessary public works." I trust, Sir, that the question of a sufficiency of staff of the Public Works Department will be gone into very seriously by the Government. I do not think anybody who reflects upon the position of affairs in this Colony at the present day and upon the extraordinary rate of building which is going on—rate even higher than it was in the year 1922—can doubt that it is extremely necessary for this Government to see that the Department is fully strengthened to meet every reasonable contingency. I have spoken on this point, Sir, at some little length because, of course, I cannot help knowing that the Government must now be having under its consideration the question of the sufficiency of the staff, not only of the Public Works Department, but in other offices, with a view to the introduction of the Budget in this Council in two months' time. Therefore, I venture to emphasise this point and to express the hope that the Government will fully budget for a sufficiency of staff in the Public Works Department, so that we may not in another year, be faced with this extraordinary under-expenditure which has occurred in the year 1932.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HODGKINS: Your Excellency, it is easy to criticise, but I do not think anyone who has carefully studied the Appropriation Account can fail to be struck with one or two facts: either the Public Works Budget was

grossly over-estimated by the Department was grossly under-staffed to carry it out and the failure to do so is, I think, sufficient and ample proof of that fact. In addition to that, your Excellency, it is well-known that you have under consideration, and I hope will shortly embark upon, a very considerable Harbour development scheme, and it is in connection not only with the figures that are set forth in the Appropriation Account but in view of that also that I endorse the remarks that have fallen from the Senior Unofficial Member, and I trust that in connection with the forthcoming Budget you will provide for a very considerable increase in the staff of the Public Works Department.

"NEXT ALLOWANCE"

The Hon. Mr. R. H. KOTWALL: Your Excellency, I crave permission to make a few remarks in connection with the item "Rents Allowance" which appears on page 12 on the Draft Appropriation Account for 1932. This item shows a total expenditure of \$64,730, which I presume represents rent allowances to those European civil servants, who do not occupy Government Quarters free or at reduced rentals. This privilege to European employees is necessary, but I venture to make an appeal for similar relief of the Chinese, Portuguese and Indian civil servants who must, in these days of high cost of living, find it very difficult to make both ends meet on their meagre salaries. The Government is encouraging employers to build houses for the accommodation of employees, and I am sure that it will show the same measure of sympathy for its own servants—irrespective of race, now that the matter has been brought to its notice. The Government can build houses in suitable localities and let them to its subordinate employees at reasonable rentals, or grant them an allowance in aid of house rent. If it is found, for financial reasons, impossible to extend the privilege to all, may I suggest, that the privilege may be first given to subordinates who have more than, say, ten years' service. I respectfully commend this suggestion, which has the support of my Chinese colleagues, to the sympathetic consideration of your Excellency.

There is another item on the same page, the item "Stationery," for which \$32,000 was originally voted. This shows an increase of \$34,362, and the explanation given in the last column is "Increase of Government business." This volume of Government business must have considerably increased during the last few years, but it is a question whether the expenditure shown on that item, perhaps there are other and special reasons for this enormous increase which have been omitted from this White Book, and I am sure the Unofficial Members would like to have an explanation.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY: With regard, Sir, to the question of Rent Allowance I may say that it is the policy of the Government to extend housing to the service, more or less generally. Of course, it is a very big undertaking and owing to the present demand for labour for building, the Government is not pressing it immediately. But it has in view and is making arrangements for an extension of the Kowloon Tong scheme for a provision of a number of suitable houses for the senior Chinese and Portuguese clerks in the service. As I think you know, the Government system is that a public officer pays six per cent. on his salary in respect of his rent. There is one point to which I may draw attention namely, that the Salaries Commission, although they did not put it in their report, drew the attention of the Government to the necessity of keeping in touch with the commercial community in connection with the raising of clerical salaries in the Colony, and it is a somewhat important question, because when a Government employing a very large clerical staff, gives increases of salary it is reflected in the charges under commercial houses have to bear under the same head. This is a question which might be considered in the first instance by the General Chamber and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. His Excellency the Governor has recently authorised the Treasurer and myself to go into this very question and put forward the beginnings of a scheme. I may add that while the Rents Ordinance remains in force the pressure upon this class is not nearly so great as it would be if there were no rent restriction.

The Hon. COLONIAL TREASURER: As to the item for stationery, the explanation is perhaps not fully set forth. Last year's estimates show a saving of \$17,157, the reason being that a quantity of goods ordered from Home which ought to have arrived the year before did not come in until last year. One item represented in the expenditure is \$3,947 which is, I think, sufficient to explain almost the whole of the excess.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: To which the Treasurer might have added that the cost of stationery is very much higher than it was ten years ago. With regard to the remarks of the Senior Unofficial Member as to the expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary, I have one or two observations to make. The first is, of course, that the programme as it appears in the Estimates is a maximum of what we can hope to perform, and I am afraid we must assume always that a certain proportion of the works estimated for cannot be carried out for various reasons. Difficulties arise in such matters as obtaining possession of land and the letting of contracts. Amongst the items to which the Hon. Member referred is the new gnat. The expenditure of \$404 was not incurred, as he suggested, merely for the purpose of keeping the item on the books of the Colony, but it was incurred in the commencement of the preparation of plans, which proved to be an extraordinarily difficult task. I may say that this new gnat is my own project; I have always been particularly interested in it and I have been pressing the Public Works Department to say when they are in a position to proceed with it, but until

quite recently even the general principles of the plans had not been agreed. If the Hon. Member will look at the Secretariat file on the subject he will be amazed to discover the numerous problems, ranging from engineering to religious, which arise in connection with the new prison. The main plans are, I think, now prepared and the detailed plans, I trust, are in course of preparation.

Another specific instance mentioned by the Hon. Member was the pumping plant for the Tai Tam Tuk scheme as to which it was noted that less progress was made owing to questions submitted to the consulting engineers. The reason for the prolonged delay in dealing with that matter was that the question arose whether it was desirable to introduce a new type of electrical machinery or use steam machinery. The Public Works Department advanced certain views and the consulting engineers commented on them, and several references to and fro were necessary. I think the eventual decision was that steam should be retained. In many other cases the explanation given is that less work was done than was anticipated. I am afraid that in certain cases it means that difficulties arose in regard to land titles and so forth. In other cases it means that it was not possible to make the expected progress and I should like the Hon. Member to remember first, that some six weeks were cut out of the year by the strike, during which no work was possible, and there would have been, in any case, a considerable falling off on that account. I think you will find—I have not the figures at hand—that the annual expenditure was certainly not far short of the maximum of previous years. I think it must be admitted that considerable advance was made in very desirable works; possibly more could have been done with more staff, that is not absolutely certain, because in this question of public works you are somewhat dependent on labour and at the present time there is a considerable shortage. I remember that Mr. Perkins remarked that it is not much use having the staff unless you can provide accommodation for them, and the first necessity is this building which we now see outside these windows. Now that it is ready for occupation there is room for more staff than was the case this time a year ago. I have been looking in vain through *Hansard* to find the remarks made by Mr. Perkins, but I believe he assured the Council quite recently that all his requests for additional staff had been fully met. I can only say that, as long as the Council will vote money for Public Works purposes, I shall continue to meet the requirements of the Director in this matter. I must after a word of warning. I assure the Hon. gentleman that the next programme of Public Works will certainly contain items which will not ultimately be proceeded with. This is inevitable unless you include in the estimates only items which you are certain of dealing with, and in that case you continually have to decide the order of urgency and only the Finance Committee together for alteration of the vote. I have tried both systems and I think it is better to take an optimistic view as you can, bearing in mind that there will be, I will not say a "saving," as the Hon. gentleman does not approve of the word, but "deficiencies" in expenditure. I am afraid I cannot answer the Hon. member's specific points in regard to certain items, and the Director of Public Works has not been here long enough to answer him, either, but I am anxious to obtain point on which he is anxious to obtain definite particulars. Information can be supplied in due course. On the general question, it is my desire that the Public Works Department should do as much work as it possibly can and also have the staff which will enable it to do such work. (Applause.)

Rising again, H.E. THE GOVERNOR said: The Colonial Secretary reminds me that I forgot to add that practically we have largely extended the practice of giving out work to private firms, so that to a certain extent it relieves the pressure on the Public Works Department, though, of course, it increases pressure of work on outside firms, who appear to be very busy on non-Government matters. Probably we shall get more results from an increase in the Public Works Staff than from outside help.

The CHAIRMAN: It is the practice to take the items of the supplementary Appropriation Bill separately and to ask your approval of each one. I think after what His Excellency said, the items generally are sufficiently explained in the text of the Appropriation Accounts. You will see that most of the money has already been voted by this Council and this is merely to regularise the votes of last year. The first item relates to H.E. the Governor and is largely in connection with the Prince of Wales's visit. A somewhat large item "Transport of Government Servants," \$119,000. This was very much larger than was estimated. The loss on subsidiary coin was on account of the melting of two million dollars face value of subsidiary coin. It was voted by the Council at the time.

RUSSIAN REFUGEE.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: In connection with the Police Department vote, could you tell us about these Russians, landing? Are any of them entitled, by their tickets, to land here?

The CHAIRMAN: On their visa? I think it must be the case. We have a very strong rule with regard to Russians. It was made at the time that a large number of refugees were coming in. The rules require that no Russian may come here unless he has a British visa which recommends that he should come through here.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG: A great number of these people take passages in Shanghai and North China to proceed to Australia via Hongkong. As I dare say, in many cases, they are waiting for the carrying ship for Australia.

(Continued on page 7.)



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
SHORTHAND.
CLASSES IN SHORTHAND will open on MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER. Applicants should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Room 7 on that date, at 8 p.m. Only those can be admitted who have a good knowledge of English.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd, and MONDAY, the 3rd, OCTOBER, 1923, weather permitting.
Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the "RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB AND CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES."
Entries will close on Saturday, 22nd Sept., 1923.

NOTICE.
OWING to the inclemency of the weather the LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB'S AQUATIC SPORTS are POSTPONED to a future date to be notified later.
F. BAPTISTA,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1923.

BAPTISTA, YORK & CO., LTD.
EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION.
AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, duly convened, and held at the Company's Registered Office at No. 4, Queen's Road Central on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of AUGUST, 1923, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed:—
"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. DIONISIO MARIA VIEIRA be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."
Dated this 28th day of August, 1923.
BAPTISTA, YORK & CO., LTD.
M. BAPTISTA (Chairman).

S.S. "AMBOISE."
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, S.S. "AMBOISE."
The "AMBOISE" from Havre, La Pallice, etc. in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 5th September, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent to me on or before the 9th September, 1923, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 5th September, 1923, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
K. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1923.

NOTICE.
KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY, BRITISH SECTION.

OWING to floods, the TRAIN SERVICE will be CURTAILED until further notice.
The Last Train for SHU CHUN will leave Kowloon at 5.57 p.m. Daily.
R. BAKER,
Manager.
Kowloon, 30th August, 1923.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
NOTICE.
AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (1/2 cent) per Share has been declared for Half-year ending 30th June, 1923.
Each Interim Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER, at the office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th September, 1923, until the 12th September, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1923.

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.
THE THIRD YEARLY DRAWING of 30 DEBENTURES (1880 issue—\$500 each) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on SATURDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER, 1923, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock, a.m., on SATURDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER, 1923.
Borrowers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,
A. H. ABBA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

ORIENTAL OVERSEAS COMPANY.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—
Take Notice that Mr. H. W. ABWEE ceased to have any connection with our Firm on the 23rd day of AUGUST, 1923.
PANG CHUN KEUNG,
General Manager,
ORIENTAL OVERSEAS COMPANY.
[1923]

MEDICAL OFFICER.
THE POST OF MEDICAL OFFICER in the Port of CHIAKIANG, China, is shortly falling vacant. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The British Municipal Council, Chinkiang.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL, HANKOW ROAD.
OPENING 1st SEPTEMBER.
FIRST Class and Most Up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Six Stories of Commodious Large and Airy Rooms with every Modern Appliance. Elevator to Every Floor and to Roof Garden. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Lights, Fans and Bells throughout. Exceptionally Well Ventilated Bar and Billiard Room. Moderate tariff and most Excellent Cuisine supervised by Experienced Chef. Monthly and Family Rates can be arranged at Most Reasonable Terms.
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[1119]

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
GOUVERNEMENT GÉNÉRAL DE L'INDO-CHINE
APPEL D'OFFRES (LOCATION)
LE GOUVERNEMENT GÉNÉRAL de L'INDO-CHINE française recense des offres d'achat de l'immeuble qu'il possède à SHAMOUN (ancien Bureau des Postes), comprenant:
1°—Un vaste bâtiment à l'étage situé sur le quai, à l'intersection de la rivière de Canton et du canal qui sépare la Concession française de la cité chinoise, composé au rez de chaussée de sept pièces dont une de 15 mètres sur 7 mètres et à l'étage de sept pièces, d'un office et d'un cabinet à toilette.
2°—des dépendances composées: a) rez-de-chaussée de 2 cuisines et de 3 petites chambres; au premier étage de 3 chambres de boys.
Les offres de location seront reçues au Consulat de France à Canton jusqu'au 20 Septembre à 5 heures de l'après-midi.
Canton, le 9 Août 1923.
LE CONSUL DE FRANCE,
G. GOUBULT.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
GOUVERNEMENT GÉNÉRAL DE L'INDO-CHINE FRANÇAISE
APPEL D'OFFRES (ACHAT)
LE GOUVERNEMENT GÉNÉRAL de L'INDO-CHINE française recense des offres d'achat de l'immeuble qu'il possède à SHAMOUN (ancien Bureau des Postes), comprenant:
1°—un vaste bâtiment à l'étage situé sur le quai, à l'intersection de la rivière de Canton et du canal qui sépare la concession française de la cité chinoise, composé au rez-de-chaussée de sept pièces dont une de 15 mètres sur 7 mètres et à l'étage de sept pièces, d'un office et d'un cabinet à toilette.
2°—des dépendances composées: a) rez-de-chaussée de 2 cuisines et de 3 petites chambres; au premier étage de 3 chambres de boys.
3°—le terrain sur lequel sont édifiés ce bâtiment et ses dépendances, d'une superficie de 861 mètres carrés environ, inscrit sous le No. 6 du plan cadastral, le dit terrain appartenant au Gouvernement Général de l'Indochine en vertu d'un bail emphytéotique qui prendra fin le 24 Juin 1968.
Les offres d'achat seront reçues au Consulat de France à Canton jusqu'au 20 Septembre 1923 à 5 heures de l'après-midi.
Canton, le 9 Août 1923.
LE CONSUL DE FRANCE,
G. GOUBULT.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.
TO BE LET, furnished, from the 1st November for 8 months or possibly longer, a FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE on BAKER ROAD, PEAK, close to Tram Station, with Tennis Court and Garden.
Apply Box B.C.D., c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

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OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Two Rooms on Fifth Floor.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF NORWICH"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 31st August, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE HANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 14, CHATER ROAD (2nd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
MEMBERS are Notified that the List for Subscription for the ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1924 Close on FRIDAY, the 31st INST.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for 30 Shares numbered 53303 to 53332; Certificate No. 4917 for 25 Shares numbered 9951 to 9976; and Certificate No. 4820 for 8 Shares numbered 2403 to 2410 all registered in the Name of GEORGE HOYES have been LOST or DESTROYED, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1923, New Certificates will be issued and the Shares will be held by the Company as Null and Void.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1923.

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.
SEND 13/- and we will mail you regularly every week for 52 weeks a copy of any British Weekly Newspaper, such as: Lloyd's People, Tit Bits, Pearson's, etc., etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on our Big List mailed free. A different paper sent weekly, or the same publication for 52 weeks. 13/- pays for a year's subscription, including postage. Most unique and up-to-date service, greatly appreciated by members throughout the Empire.
Send 13/- to-day to
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Plymouth, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Underigned have received instructions to sell by
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TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
the 11th, 12th and 13th, September, 1923, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m. within an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 p.m. OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, etc., etc.

Life Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Electrical and Wireless Telegraphy Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Life Rafts, Life Jackets and Rafts, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Curtains, Canvas, India Rubber and Metal Hoops, Old Carriages, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Woollen and Linen Rags, Old Asbestos, Old Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead and Gun Metal, Copper and Brass Tubes, Coal Sacks, Wood, Iron and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Gauges, Steel Tubes, Old Steel Wire Ropes, Mineral Oil, Chain Cable, Drilling, Slatting and Grinding Machines, Lathes, Planes and Cutter-Engines, Tables, Compasses, Clocks, Iron Drums, Fold up Lavatories, Old Packing Cases, Packing, Boards, Old Casks, and a large quantity of Fire Bar Iron, etc.
Lots may be inspected on Monday, the 10th September, 1923.
Also SALE of Old and Surplus Victualing Stores at Kowloon on FRIDAY, 14th September.
Comprising:
Unserviceable Provisions, Rabbit, Hainan, Clothing and Mess Gear.
Terms of Sale.—As detailed in Catalogue.
HUGHES & ROUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, August, 1923.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"PEMBROKESHIRE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 31st August, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 30th August, 1923, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered, must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1923.

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PHONE 616.

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London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 31st, 1923.

THE UNITED STATES OF RUSSIA.

We have been favoured by the Russian News Agency in Peking with a typewritten copy of "The Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics" as ratified by the Second Congress of the Central Executive Committee. It is a document of seventy-two Articles in eleven chapters, preceded by a "Declaration" which affirms that "Since the formation of the Soviet Republics, the world has been divided into two camps—the Capitalist and the Socialist," that in the Capitalist camp there is "national hostility and inequality, colonial slavery, chauvinism, national suppression, pogroms, imperialist brutality and wars," while in the Socialist camp (of Russia) is to be found "mutual confidence and peace, national freedom and equality, and the tranquil community and fraternal co-operation of peoples." A perfect Paradise, in fact. There are six Socialist Soviet Republics in the Union, namely, the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic (U.S.S.R.), the Belorussian Socialist Soviet Republic (B.S.S.R.) and the Trans-Caucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic (T.S.F.S.R.) consisting of the Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic, the Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic and the Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic. They are united by a Treaty, and it appears that they are to conduct all diplomatic relations and sign all "political and other agreements with other countries" as a Union and not as separate Republics. It is recorded in the "Declaration" that "the attempt of the Capitalist world, through long decades, to solve the problem of nationalities by the combined methods of free development of States and the exploitation

of man by man, has proved fruitless, and that the knot is becoming more and more entangled, and threatens to overwhelm Capitalism itself. "Only in the camp of the Soviets, and under the proletarian dictatorship, round which is rallied the majority of the population, has it been found possible to root out national persecution, to create conditions for mutual trust, and to lay the foundations of fraternal co-operation." It will be gathered from these quotations that the new Russian Constitution with its "Objects and Reasons" incorporated in the form of a "Declaration" is a wonderfully fantastic State document. But so long as the Union of Soviet Republics confine their activities to making the Union "powerful enough to ensure internal economic prosperity and the free development of her peoples according to their nationality," the United States of Russia need have no fear of the "foreign attacks" they profess to be guarding themselves against. If, on the other hand, it is their object and purpose to embark on a campaign to Bolshevise the whole world they are simply inviting hostile action. The "Declaration" concludes with the statement that the "new united State will form a firm bulwark against world Capitalism, and will be a decided step towards the union of the workers of all countries into a world Socialist Soviet Republic." We note that the State Coat of Arms of the Union is to consist of a sickle and a hammer on the terrestrial globe, framed by corn ears; and with the inscription, "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" inscribed in the six languages of the six Republics comprised in the union. On the top of the coat of arms is to be a five-pointed star. The State flag of the Union is to consist of a red or purple cloth with a picture of the Coat of Arms. The five-pointed star represents the five peoples embraced in the Republic, and we anticipate that in practice in Russia the Constitution and State flag will be as productive of peace and fraternal co-operation as the Constitution and State flag of China have been.

The Lusitano Recreation Club's Aquatic Sports are postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather.

The Hongkong Jockey Club's fourth Gymkhana is announced for Saturday, the 6th, and Monday, the 8th of October.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 18th amounted to 81,180 tons and the sales during the period to 63,378 tons.

We are informed that it was a Chinese assistant of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co. who wrongly stamped the bill of lading which formed the subject of a case at the Magistracy on Wednesday.

An Indian guard employed on the S.S. *Hui Hong* was attacked by some person unknown in Connaught Road Central and wounded about the head. He is now an inmate of the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. E. A. Leggat, who returned from home leave recently, has taken over the duties of Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Penang, from Mr. W. H. Ford, who goes to Adelaide on transfer.

The recent typhoon is reported to have caused serious damage to the silk industry in the Shantung district, and in view of an expected shortage in production there has been a substantial increase in the quotations for silk.

A Chinese girl, aged 17 years, of No. 1, Ship-Street, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday by jumping from a wharf into the harbour, near her home. She was rescued by a Chinese member of the Fire Brigade Station at Wanchai.

A Chinese woman, about 30 years of age, was accidentally killed at Tai Po Kau, on the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section) on Wednesday evening. She got in front of the 7.45 p.m. up train from Kowloon and was killed instantaneously.

Within the past three days over 12 inches of rain have fallen in the Colony. In consequence of the landlides it has caused the following roads are at present closed to traffic:—(1) the road round the island; (2) Stubbs Road; (3) Shatin to Tai Po; (4) the road through Tsun Wan to Castle Peak.

The total proceeds of a raffle arranged by Mrs. B. L. Frost, in aid of the London Hospital, amounted to \$614.25. In addition donations totalling \$573.10 were received, making a total of \$1,187.35. A draft for £133.17s. 8d. is being sent to Lord Knutsford. The first and second prizes in the raffle were won by Mrs. Cassidy and the third by Mr. Manuk. Mrs. Frost desires to thank all who helped her to collect this contribution to the funds of the hospital.

It was mentioned by the Colonial Secretary at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday that Sir John Oakley, an eminent surveyor, is coming out, solely on account of the War Office in order to satisfy them regarding the valuation of the Military lands and an early decision of the question of the transfer of the Military establishments is expected. Sir John Oakley is a practising surveyor and head of the firm of Messrs. D. Smith, Oakley & Gairdner, St. James Square, London. He was President of the Surveyors Institute in its Jubilee year.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH BUTLER'S AGENCY.]

"THE PROMPT SUPPRESSION OF BRIGANDS."

THE WAICHIAOUP'S PROPOSALS.

PEKING, August 29th.
Reuter's Agency learns that owing to the prevalence of bandits in several provinces the Waichiaoup is proposing to the Cabinet that mandate should be issued directing the Military and Civil Authorities in the different provinces to devise means for the prompt suppression of brigands. Such mandate would require the authorities to report from time to time to the Government the results of their work. It is thus hoped that brigandage will soon be suppressed so that Chinese and foreigners may live in peace and enjoy security of life and property.

It is expected that mandate to this effect will be issued shortly.
The Waichiaoup also proposes that the Cabinet shall issue another mandate as soon as possible reaffirming the existing mandates regarding the protection of foreign life and property, this mandate will instruct the provincial authorities to report where foreigners live and travel with a view of affording them protection and should negligence result in injury or damage to foreign life or property the local authorities will be held responsible.

SUPPRESSION OF BANDITRY IN YANGTZE PROVINCES.

WU PEI FU'S SUGGESTION FOR RAILWAY FORCE.

PEKING, August 29th.
General Wu Pei Fu has wired to the Government stating that he desires to organise a special force for the suppression of bandits in the Yangtze provinces. He proposes to appoint General Chen Tiao-Yuan Commander of this force.

General Wu Pei Fu states that a railway police force is necessary, but does not strike at the root of the evil. The bandits must be everywhere suppressed and not merely prevented from attacking the railways.
The Government is reported to have communicated General Wu Pei Fu's suggestions to the Powers.

CANADIAN RESTRICTION OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL RECALLED HOME.

OTTAWA, August 29th.
The Chinese Consul General for Canada has been summoned home to report on recent immigration regulations, under which he asserts, only Chinese students and merchants will be admitted into Canada, but their wives and families will be excluded.
The Consul General regards his recall as a protest against the drastic character of the Canadian laws affecting the admission of Chinese.

CANDIDATES ELECTED.

DUBLIN, August 29th.
The members who were elected at midnight yesterday include two Twentyites and two Republicans of whom Mr. Mellows was the most prominent for County Galway; Mrs. Brugha, Republican, and Captain Redmond, Independent, for Waterford; Mr. Corkery, Republican, and Mr. Nagree, Labour, for North Cork; Miss Mary McSwiney, Republican, and Professor O'Rielly, Government, for Cork City.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON FOR JAPAN.

MELBOURNE, August 29th.
The Government's cotton adviser has toured Queensland and reports that the territory is suitable for cotton growing. He considers the year's test sufficiently encouraging to warrant an extension, with the promise of profitable crops. Labour presents difficulties. The adviser recommends mixed farming, including cotton.
A Brisbane message says the Minister for Agriculture has arranged that a small shipment of Queensland cotton be sent to Kobe to test the Japanese market.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

NEW ZEALAND'S CONTRIBUTION.

WELLINGTON, August 29th.
The New Zealand estimates include a hundred thousand pounds sterling as a contribution towards the naval base at Singapore.

CHINA SHIPPING DISASTER.

MOLLER STEAMER WITH ALL HANDS LOST.

SHANGHAI, August 29th.
The Moller Company steamer *Mylie*, from Chingwangtao for Shanghai, with a cargo of coal, carrying six foreign officers and 60 Chinese crew is believed to have gone down with all hands in a gale on the 23rd inst.

A saloon tug has been despatched to the Saddle, where the *Mylie* was last seen driving helplessly before the gale towards the Saddle.
Yesterday afternoon it was reported that no trace of the vessel could be found.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE.

MOSCOW, August 29th.
Mr. Yamazaki, Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, has arrived.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MASSACRE OF ITALIANS IN ALBANIA.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF PROTEST IN ITALY.

Rome, August 29th.
The news of the massacre of the Italian Mission in Albania has profoundly moved the Italian public, and demonstrations of protest were held at Milan, Florence and other cities.

ITALY PRESENTS DEMANDS TO GREEK GOVERNMENT.

Rome, August 29th.
On the subject of the massacre of the Italian Mission, Premier Mussolini has instructed the Italian Minister at Athens to present a Note demanding as follows:
I.—Complete official apologies to be presented to the Italian Legation at Athens by the supreme Greek military authority.

II.—That the solemn funeral of the victims be celebrated at the Catholic Cathedral at Athens attended by all the members of the Government.

III.—That honours be rendered to the Italian flag by the Hellenic Fleet at the Piræus and to the Italian naval division which will be sent there expressly. The honours must be rendered by salvoes of 21 guns by the Hellenic ships, which must fly the Italian flag from their masts during the salvoes.

IV.—That a strict enquiry be effected within five days at the scene of the massacre in the presence of the Italian Military Attaché Major Perone.

V.—That capital punishment be inflicted on the guilty.

VI.—That an indemnity of 50 million lire be paid within five days.

VII.—That military honours be rendered to the bodies when embarking for Italy.

The Note concludes by requesting a reply as early as possible.

LATER.
The preamble states that the Government are convinced that the moral responsibility for the massacre belongs to the Greek Government. The Italian Government have reached this conviction after an examination of the circumstances of the massacre, together with information from various sources, and also the persistent campaign of defamation waged in the Greek Press against Italy, and are consequently convinced that the Premier is interpreting the indignation of the whole nation.

Premier Mussolini has instructed the Italian Minister to present the Note.

It is learned in London that Premier Mussolini has notified the British and French Governments of the details of the incident, and it is probable, therefore, that the matter will be discussed at the Ambassadors' Conference, which, it is hoped, will form a safety valve.

ATHENS, August 29th.
The Italian Minister yesterday evening handed Italy's Note to the Greek Government, which it has given twenty-four hours in which to reply. The Premier, Mr. Goualos, informed the Press that while some of the Italian demands were unacceptable, some would be agreed to. The modification of others would be requested. The Government replies to the Note to-day.

[Five members of the Italian mission in Albania were massacred, namely a General, two officers, and an interpreter-chauffeur. The crime was committed at a spot eastward of the Greek frontier post of Kokandia, where the road traverses a thick forest. The motor car containing the Italians, laden with arms and ammunition, was stopped by a band of thirty shots rang out, killing the whole party. The assailants then decamped. The bodies were not robbed, indicating that the crime is of a political nature.]

IRISH ELECTIONS.

DE VALERA RETURNED.

London, August 29th.
De Valera has been returned for County Clare with three times the necessary quota.

The large poll of Ministers is also an outstanding feature of the election results hitherto published.

Mr. Cosgrave secured 17,744 votes in Carlow out of a total of 40,190, which is twelve the necessary quota.

Mr. O'Higgins, in County Dublin, secured 20,849 out of 57,384.

Mr. Mulcahy topped the poll in Dullin City.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

DUBLIN, August 29th.
The position of the parties at midnight was as follows:—

Government	27
Republican	9
Farmer	7
Independent	4
Labour	4

AMERICAN-CUBAN DIFFICULTY.

New York, August 29th.
A modified censorship it is stated is being enforced in Havana in consequence of the situation which has arisen over the Railway Consolidation Bill, passed by the Cuban House of Representatives, providing for the elimination of many small American-owned railways, and requiring all shipments to be made over national railways to twenty-five designated ports. American sugar merchants have filed a protest with the State Department, declaring that the measure is confiscatory. The State Department has asked the Cuban Government to delay further action until American interests be given an opportunity of presenting their case.

REPARATIONS DISCUSSIONS.

BELGIAN NOTE DOES NOT ALTER POSITION.

London, August 29th.
Reuter learns that competent unofficial circles are of opinion that the Belgian Note leaves the position much the same as before.

The recent exchange of inter-Allied Notes is regarded, but the Note does not mention the British proposal for an International Commission to assess Germany's capacity for payment. It is felt that mere statements of the Allied claims are valueless and that the whole reparations question must be considered from the viewpoint of Germany's maximum capacity for payment.

It appears that the Belgian Note, while considerably reducing the schedule of payment of May, 1921, which fixed Germany's liability at 132 milliards, would still entail payment of about eighty milliards, which competent financial circles in Britain regard as impracticable.

THE CHESTER CONCESSION CANADIAN GROUP INVOLVED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29th.

The Aurora newspaper expresses surprise that hitherto no news has come from America regarding the denouement of a technical staff to begin work on the Samsun-Sivas railway, which under the Chester concessions must be begun by October 1st. A New York message, which probably explains the reasons for delay, says that Admiral Chester and his associates recently agreed to arbitration between themselves and a Canadian group interested in the concessions. According to the *Evening Post* the arbitrators have decided that the Chester group must accept three hundred thousand dollars and withdraw all connection with the scheme, but in the event of the Canadian group failing to pay this sum within ninety days, they forfeit to the Chester group all rights in the concessions.

TRAVELLING BUSINESS MAN ROBBED.

PARIS, August 29th.
While travelling from Paris to Marseilles, an Osaka business man, named Nishimura Reigo, was robbed of his jewellery, which was valued at Frs. 4,000.

DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

PAPYRUS AWARDED RACE.

London, August 29th.
At York, the race for the Duke of York Stakes, over a distance of one mile and a quarter, resulted as follows:—

Papyrus, 2st. 12 lbs.	1
Concertina, 8-4. 6 lbs.	2
Tricky, 8st. 13 lbs.	3

There were only four runners. Craig Elger, carrying 8st. 6 lbs., finished first, a short head in front of the St. Leger favourite, Papyrus, with Concertina a head away third, but was disqualified for boring and not keeping a straight course, and the race was awarded to Papyrus.

The betting was 14 to 40 agst. Papyrus, 13 to 8 on Concertina, and 20 to 1 agst. Tricky.

FRENCH FLYING FORTESS.

MARSKILLER, August 29th.

A "flying fortress" is the description of a new type of all-metal aeroplane carrying eight machine-guns, which was tested at Marignan, when a speed of 140 miles was attained.

The machine fitted with four engines, each developing 200 horsepower.

The test showed that the wings will bear a weight of 30 tons without strain.

KHALIFAT LEADER RELEASED.

ADEN, August 29th.
The well-known Khalifatist leader Mahomed Ali, has been released from goal. Ghandi has earned a reduction of his sentence of imprisonment for political offences by his excellent conduct in goal.

SIMLA, August 29th.

The provincial committees are recommending Mahomed Ali as president of the Indian National Congress.

PROHIBITION QUESTIONS.

TORONTO, August 29th.

In contrast with the United States Supreme Court's decision, the Canadian Attorney General has decided that the Cuban cruiser *Patria*, anchored in Lake Ontario, is outside the jurisdiction of the Ontario Temperance Act. The case arose in connection with a charge that liquor was recently served to guests aboard.

POPULAR QUEEN'S LONG REIGN.

THE HAGUE, August 29th.

On the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her accession, the Queen gave an audience to the Diplomatic Corps, several of whom brought presents. The Chinese Minister conferred on Her Majesty the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit.

DUTCH EDITORS FATAL FLIGHT.

LONDON, August 29th.
Herr Duziel, who has been killed at Chipping Ongar in an aeroplane accident, was editor of the Dutch Automobile Club organ *Auto*. He had been completing a course of instruction in flying in England during his holiday.

PERSIAN NEWS.

TEHRAN, August 29th.

A German steamer arrived at Enzeli from Hamburg with a cargo of sugar and haberdashery.
The first mail from Europe via Moscow has arrived in Persia.

THE WARFARE IN KWANGTUNG.

"BIG VICTORIES" BY THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

The following reports are taken from the *Canton Daily News*:—

The Constitutionalists scored another victory near Poklo on Tuesday morning, when several thousand enemy troops who attempted to attack Poklo were completely defeated, and forced to retreat to Tai-mei.

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

The CHAIRMAN: Undoubtedly, and I think in the majority of cases they have the appropriate visa. I think you may rely on the Government to watch this matter very carefully. We have had some experience in the past from beachcombers and undesirable being admitted here and we are taking very stringent action.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: I have heard of at least one Russian lady who has been going about soliciting assistance either in money or in kind. Women of that character should not have been allowed to land here.

The CHAIRMAN: I am afraid it is almost impossible to prevent their landing, because the rigid passport system is no longer in force.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: Captains of vessels should be warned that Russian refugees are not allowed to land except on through visas.

The CHAIRMAN: They are warned. Unfortunately, these people do not frequent either the Police Department or Government Offices because they know that immediately they are found they are sent away. If those solicited would only inform the police—which they never do—we could deal with them immediately.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG: I must confess I fully appreciate the difficulties with which the Government has to contend. The community must have asked for less onerous passport restrictions; they have proved inoperative.

The CHAIRMAN: We do not enforce the Registration Ordinance; we do not make people register and prosecute them if they don't register; the sense of the community was against it. I think we have very efficient methods for dealing with these people if we know of them.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

In connection with the vote for the Harbour Master's Department, the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked whether the Government would reconsider the question of establishing rocket apparatus on definite stations along the Praya.

The CHAIRMAN: It has been pointed out in the answers already given that the question has been gone into on two or three occasions. The Naval authorities are strongly against it. First of all, it requires considerable skill to use it and particularly in a typhoon wind. You have to get the appropriate angle to reach a ship. In cases where ships are stranded on shore there is usually no immediate danger of loss of life. As to the *Long Yang* if you had got a line out at once it would have been carried away and it would not have prevented her from sinking. I have been here in three typhoons: in the 1908 typhoon I was in the open for the most part of it, and I do not recall any case in which rocket apparatus would have saved life. It is difficult to say that it would not in the case of wrecks in the harbour near shore. At home it is used when a ship is out on a line of rocks, and there, of course, you can get a rocket across and fix up a line. Of course, if the shipping members of the Chamber of Commerce would like to forward any recommendations the Government would be pleased to consider them. The Commission in 1913 was made up of shipping people and they did not recommend the idea. It is really a matter for the shipping community.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG: I understand, Sir, you are meeting the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, and the question might be brought up and discussed then.

The CHAIRMAN: I should be glad to discuss it.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: It is solely a question of the practicability of it.

The CHAIRMAN: Entirely. The Government is perfectly willing to introduce it if people who know the subject say it is practicable, but the Naval authorities and the Harbour Department tell us it is not.

THE MILITARY LANDS QUESTION.

Under the vote for Military expenditure the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked whether the Chairman could make any statement with regard to the military lands question.

The CHAIRMAN: I think Sir John Oakley, a very eminent surveyor at home, is coming out, solely on account of the War Office, in order to satisfy them as to the question of valuation. I think he is here in about a month and I hope after that we shall get the issue quickly decided.

SALYINGPUN SCHOOL.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: When is it hoped to open Salyingpun School? There is nothing more urgent.

The CHAIRMAN: That is being pressed on particularly. I have spoken about it quite recently. I am afraid I cannot give the date but they are getting on with it. There is something definite to be seen now.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: I think it is at least three years since I asked the same question.

The CHAIRMAN: We had very great difficulty in regard to the site which belonged to the Italian Bishop. He met us in every way possible, but we had to arrange some exchange which proved to be a rather difficult matter. It was mixed up also with the question of lands belonging to ex-enemy missions so that we did not get the site until quite recently. It has been pushed on now. I have also arranged with the Director of Public Works that the new school at Quarry Bay, the New Victoria School, and the extension to the Kowloon British School will be done at once by an outside firm of architects. They are getting the plans ready.

The various items in the Draft Supplementary Appropriation Account were approved.

The second reading of the Bill was agreed to, and on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, seconded by the COLONIAL TREASURER, the Bill was then referred to the Finance Committee.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The Council will adjourn till this day week at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

THE KOWLOON CEMETERY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Buildings, Sextons' Quarters, Kowloon Cemetery.

The CHAIRMAN: You have seen the site gentlemen. I may mention that since we went there the applicants for the land have somewhat modified their request. The original request was to take in the whole of this area. I have a report that the cost for simply levelling the tops of the hills amount to \$1,000,000. Apart from that the promoters now say that they do not wish to disturb the existing graves, which much modify the proposal. Now, I understand they wish to build round the hill tops. That would have been building land in any case. Therefore, the scheme of Mr. Soares no longer affects the cemetery question. With regard to the cemetery, there is a proposal for removing it to some adjacent island to which the Government will maintain a proper ferry service for both the Hongkong and Kowloon sides. In the meantime I think we must go on with the central Kowloon cemetery, and so I propose that this vote of \$10,000 for building sextons' quarters be approved.

The Committee agreed.

CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,000 in aid of the vote Medical Department, Civil Hospital, Other Charges, Medicines and Surgical Appliances.

The CHAIRMAN explained that there was no allowance for the Peak Hospital in estimates.

Approved.

QUARTERS FOR CHINESE RAILWAY TRAFFIC STAFF.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$15,000 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Chinese Traffic Staff Quarters.

The CHAIRMAN: This has been before the members. The intention is to erect two buildings costing about \$20,000 each, one of three storeys and one of four storeys, as Chinese traffic staff quarters.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Where are they going to be built?

The CHAIRMAN: Between Holt's gardens and Signal Point.

The Hon. Mr. LANG: I thought there was some idea of earmarking this for the Soldiers' Home.

The CHAIRMAN: No, this is on the sea side of the railway. The Soldiers' Home will be on the other side between the hill and Salisbury Road.

Approved.

FILLING IN A TIDAL FLAT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$40,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, (a) Filling in Tidal Flat and cutting down hill between Taikoktsui and Fuk Tau Heung.

The CHAIRMAN: This is for an extension of the filling in that is going on.

Approved.

LOSS ON SUBSIDIARY COIN.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$199,840.10 on account of Miscellaneous Service, Loss on Subsidiary Coin.

The CHAIRMAN: This was a shipment in last December on the *Kashgar* of \$1,000,000 face value. I understand there are \$200,000.00 in circulation.

The CHAIRMAN: At the present time there is not much coming in.

The CHAIRMAN: I think hon. members will have noticed from the Financial Statements that we have a balance of one or two millions lying idle in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They do not give us interest on it. That is always available to go out or retain, according to the market. There is something like \$20,000,000 still in circulation and I hope, with the hon. members, that we shall not have to go on with this policy very long. The result has been remarkable. I think you will all remember people crowded exchange shops for the discount. It has certainly had the effect of bringing the discount down and keeping it down.

Approved.

ALTERATIONS TO BEAconsfield ARCADE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$4,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, Alterations to Beaconsfield Arcade for S.C.A.

Approved.

A GREAT ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$20,000 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Accident, Mile 104.

The CHAIRMAN: At the last meeting \$4,000 was voted for immediate expenditure after surveying the site and repairs needed there and repairs to the engines. \$23,000 odd is the estimate given.

Approved.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPT. VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Transport.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$700. The number of patrols has been very considerably increased.

Approved.

COMPENSATION AND RESUMPTIONS.

DOBBIE, McINNES & CLYDE.

NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

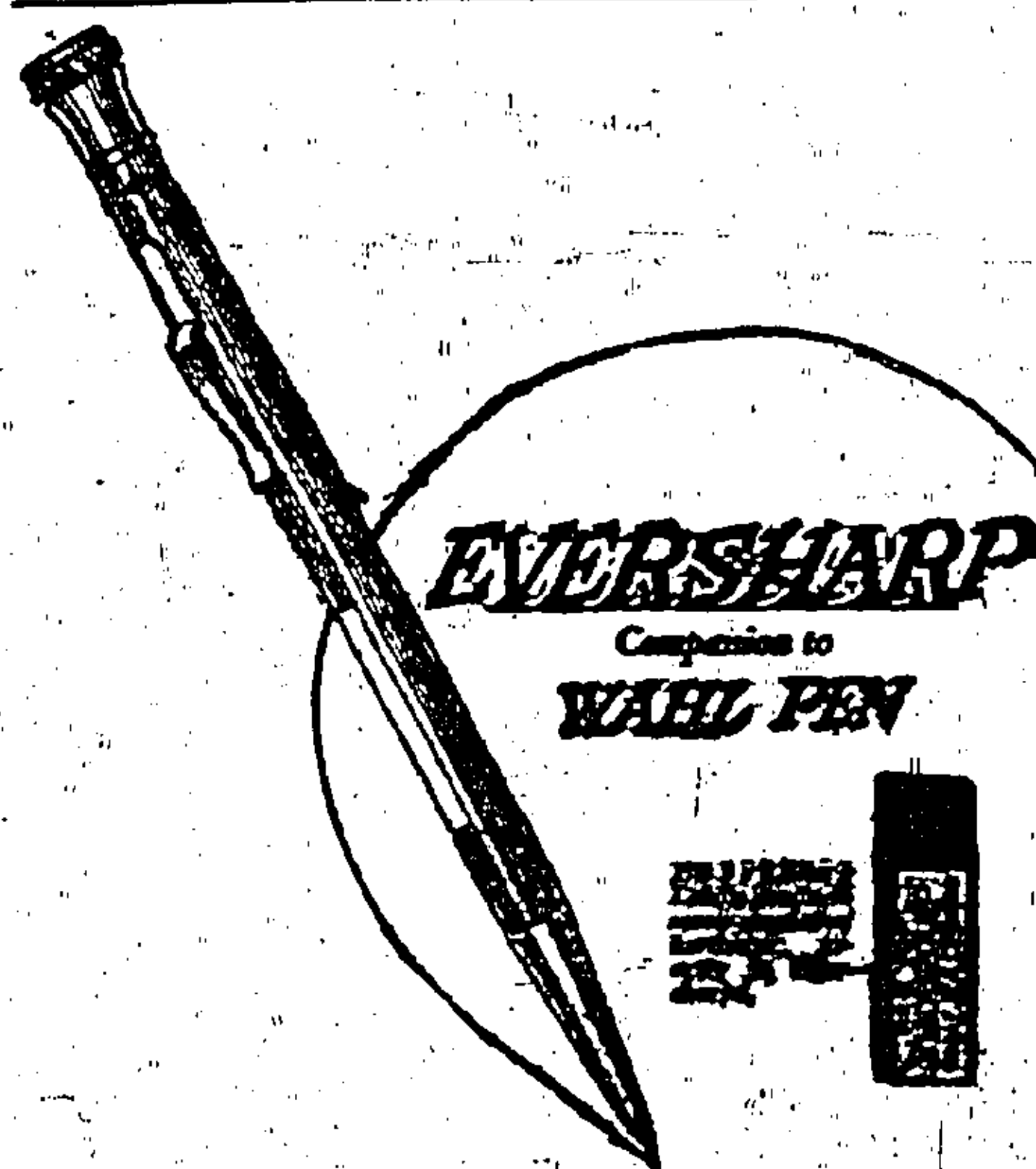
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THE OLD MADE YOUNG.

FIRES OF "CURES" AT SURGEONS' CONGRESS.

Films demonstrating his monkey-gland treatment to make human beings and animals young again were used by Dr. Serge Voronoff, of Paris, at the resumed congress of the International Society of Surgery in London last month.

A slim, immaculately dressed man, who spoke in French, Dr. Voronoff exhibited two films—the first showing the gland operation, the second the results of the grafting.

Pictures of decrepit goats and rams that became young again were shown, but the greatest interest was in photographs of three aged men on whom he had operated with glands obtained from young chimpanzees. They were:

Mr. M. (aged 65).—Operated on on March 1st last, a photograph, taken four months later, showing him looking at least 20 years younger.

Mr. T.—Result similar.

Mr. E. L.—Was 75 when operated on in 1921. Later seen playing golf, riding a horse, and rowing a boat with great vigour, looking 45 to 50.

Patients as well as films assisted Dr. Putti, of Bologna, during a discussion on arthroplasty, an operation on a fixed joint to restore its mobility. Of such operations Dr. Putti has performed 142.

The four patients he produced, two of them Italian Army officers, all walked nimbly on to the platform, though they were once cripples.

DOG'S NERVE ON MAN.

How a dog's nerve was successfully grafted on to an injured nerve in a man's arm was described by Dr. Gossett, of Paris, at the congress.

Dr. Gossett said sensibility of the nerve was obtained in 148 days and power of movement in 200 days.

Two ex-soldiers, wounded in the war, were present on the platform to demonstrate successful cases of bone grafting dealt with by Mr. Platt, of Manchester, and Mr. Bristow, of London.

The results of tendon transplantation, said Mr. Platt, had been strikingly good, and he cited the case, now, he said, regarded as classical, where three transplantations had been made in one arm. Patients in whom this procedure had been carried out were known to be capable of undertaking heavy work.

Mr. Young, Glasgow, referred to the case of the man whose nerves showed no signs of functioning 10 months after repair but who was able to return to France subsequently as a motor driver, and who four years after the grafting had a perfectly useful arm.

NO RIGHT TO DIE BEFORE 70.

MEDICAL OVERHAULING EVERY FIVE YEARS.

Dr. Charles E. Goddard, Medical Officer of Health, Harrow-on-the-Hill, in his annual report states that as a causation of death in 1922, with the exception of senility, no factor was as prominent as heart disease, and when this disease is considered in conjunction with disease of arteries he wonders how much of this cause could be mitigated or controlled.

"There is no doubt that many people drift imperceptibly into these troubles," he says.

"Possibly strong, active and in good health at 40, they have contracted habits—whether in eating, drinking, smoking, or working—in excess, which they continue till 50, often till 60, and even then think they can behave as they did at 20."

Everyone would be well advised if they, say at 45, took stock of their condition and were overhauled thoroughly by their medical attendant every five years.

and in this way regulate their future so that they might pass useful and healthy lives to the end.

"I refer not to those who inherit disease, or who cannot control their mode of living, but to those who permit a vicious circle of events to shorten their days. No man who is strong and healthy at 40 has any right to die in the next two or even three decades, except by accident, and especially is this the case with those who have the gift of longlasting on both sides by inheritance."

"On the other hand, length of days is far from being desirable if, as is so often the case, we are enfeebled by disease and outlive our physical and mental capacity."

"The normal number of children that a woman should bear is four or five," says Dr. Goddard, "and this duty to the State should, if possible, be undertaken by all married people who are not only healthy but in affluent circumstances."

NEW METHODS OF HEALING

Osteopathy as a system of curing the ailments of the human body has taken root in the United States but it is of comparatively recent growth in Great Britain.

The British Osteopathic Association, established a dozen years ago, has now about fifty graduate practitioners in its ranks.

Dr. T. J. Ruddy, president of the American College, arrived in London last month to fulfil a lecturing engagement, and the English society took advantage of the occasion by inviting him to a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Edgar Wallace, the chairman, was supported by a large company of ladies and gentlemen, all devotees of the new art. Responding to the toast of his health, Dr. Ruddy explained that the members of the association were recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

Osteopathy was a conception which he was satisfied would in due time produce most important results throughout the world. It was a complete reversal of allopathy, and would effectively relieve humanity from the evils of pressure and poison, the only two causes of disease known to exist.

Their removal was accomplished, not by the use of medicine, but by mechanical means and the readjustment of the tissue. The foundations were already laid, and he believed that the value of the new system would be recognised much sooner than was now imagined.

Sympathetic speeches were delivered by Mr. William Cooper (president), Mr. J. Martin Littlejohn, and Mr. J. Stewart Moore (London). Adherents from Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, and Dublin also attended.

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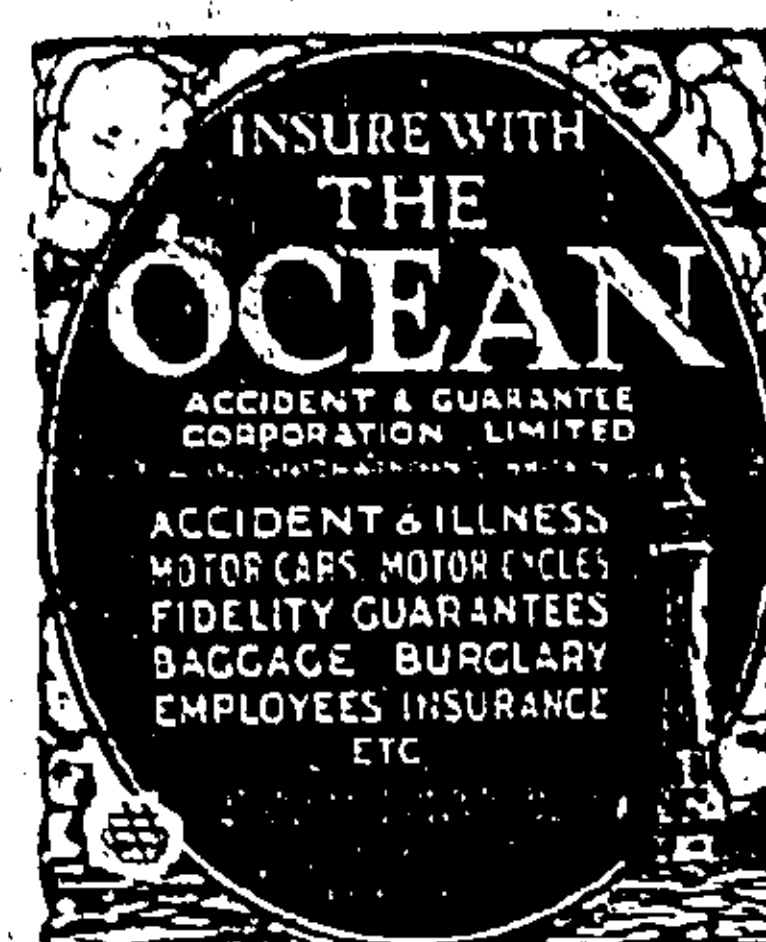
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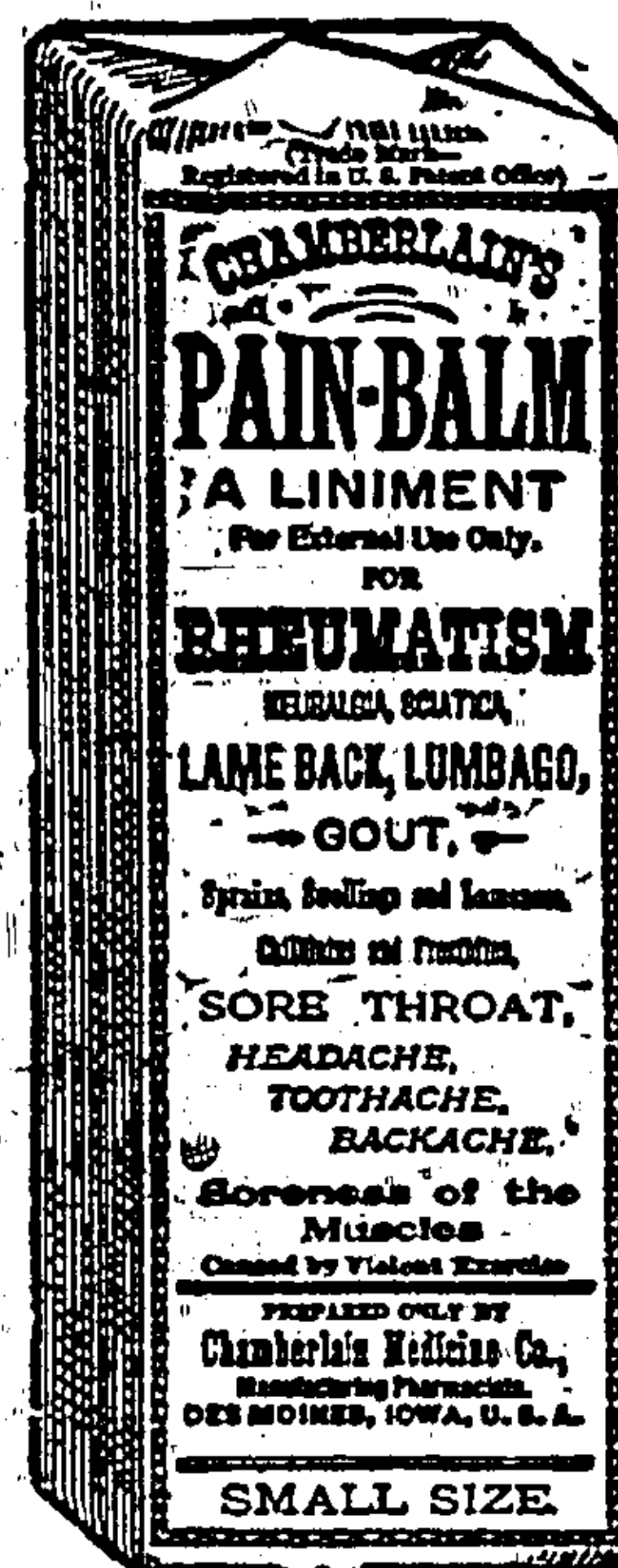
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"PROVOKING DISCORD."

Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd George, received the Freedom of the City of Bristol, on July 28th. The ceremony took place in the Bristol Council Chamber.

The Lord Mayor of Bristol, in presenting the Freedom, said Mr. Lloyd George had been tried in the furnace and weighed in the balance, and found sterling.

(Cheers.) His services to the nation would be enshrined in thankful hearts.

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply made reference to the great assistance which Bristol gave in the war, and said it was only in the distant future that the nation would understand the grandeur, the nobility, the sublimity of the part which the nation and that city played in one of the most crucial moments in the history of the human race.

It would be and was disastrous if the comradeship forged between the great nations in the fires of suffering was broken. He was glad Britain had done everything on her side to make it impossible there should be a break, and if there was one the responsibility would not rest on the shoulders of Britain.

(Cheers.) They had all hoped that the comradeship would have ripened into a fraternity of peace. We were prepared to prevent a repetition of the deluge, and to build up a League of Nations as an ark to save the world. At Versailles they endeavored to establish international and labour peace. That was their ideal and their dream.

But at the present the outlook was one of despondency, though not enough to make the nation which faced four years of war despair. There were many incidents and episodes which discouraged.

There was M. Poincaré. He wished M. Poincaré would not make speeches on a Sunday. (Laughter.) It was a day sacred to good will, and hardly the day to unweave cylinders of carefully-distilled hatred, ill-will, suspicion, and anger among the nations. (Cheers.)

"A WICKED DISTORTION."
I think it is unfortunate that it should go on (Mr. Lloyd George continued). M. Poincaré delivered a recent speech at St. Louis, a place which the Germans bombarded and we then sent every man we could spare to France to help her.

Perhaps M. Poincaré overlooked that, because at that time he was on his way to Bordeaux, and perhaps not alive to the fact of what was happening at the front as we were. I wish he would not, as on Sunday, make speeches to provoke discord between the two nations. (Cheers.)

I made a speech in the House of Commons about the prospects in front of British trade, and I called attention to how the Continent of Europe was being re-equipped for industrial purposes. I pointed to what was being done in France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and said that when the question of exchange was settled we should be confronted with a dangerous competition by Europe.

I thought it was a harmless and legitimate observation to make. But M. Poincaré said that I professed to be amused at the efforts made by France to restore her devastated areas. That is a very wicked distortion of what I said.

M. Poincaré had condemned Germany because she was constructing canals while she was not paying her debts. But France is also constructing new canals and other things while she is not paying her debts to us. Hundreds of millions of francs have been spent outside the devastated areas, in France, and in Morocco. We are entitled to point that out when we are contracting to lend thirty millions sterling a year to America in respect of a debt incurred largely for France, and while we have one and a quarter million unemployed, we cannot afford to spend money on gigantic enterprises of that kind. While we are unable to do these things because of the burdens incurred largely for others, we have a certain right to complain that not only is there no acknowledgment of the debts due to us but there is an indication from M. Poincaré that he does not intend to pay even interest. My reference to France was not to the fact that she was rebuilding her devastated areas. My reference was rather to the fact that hundreds of millions of francs are being spent on great and gigantic works outside, while out debt is regarded as something which is not even to be paid the tribute of a little interest.

THE ALLIES AND PEACE.
It is a misfortune that there should be disagreement between the two countries. We worked together during and after the war. America left us, retired to her castle, and pulled up her portcullis; but France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, and ourselves worked, on the whole, with the most admirable comradeship. There were differences of opinion, of temperament, of interest. There were historical differences. But when you take all these things into account, there was a very good fellowship maintained between us. I worked with M. Poincaré. I never had a quarrel with him, but I won't say there was no disagreement. I did not fall out with M. Poincaré, but it was very difficult. (Laughter.) Mr. Bonar Law found it quite impossible to work with him, because of the rigidity of his views. I worked with other Premiers and leaders in France. We were able to work together, and I regret that at the present moment there should be any break. It is a misfortune that these speeches should be made which have the effect of widening the breach instead of bringing us together.

France, Britain, Italy, and Belgium working together in a fraternity of peace would make a great difference to the world, and I sincerely hope that the great effort made during the war, which cost us all so dearly, is not going to be thrown away to be lost, or cast into the slough of discord and ill-will; that it is not going to be converted into mere fuel for further devastating, scorching flames, which burn

(Continued on next column.)

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 18th Sept., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1923. [1234]

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1923. [1237]

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1923. [1230]

up the peace, happiness, and progress of mankind; but that that effort will be recalled as a stimulus, an inspiration, for the nations to establish on earth a reign of peace and good will among men. (Cheers.)

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Monday, 3rd Sept., 1 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWANGSANG"	Tuesday, 4th Sept., Noon
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SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Wednesday, 5th Sept., Noon
TIENTSIN	"GEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 5th Sept., Noon
SHANGHAI via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Friday, 7th Sept., 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOOKSHING"	Friday, 7th Sept., Noon
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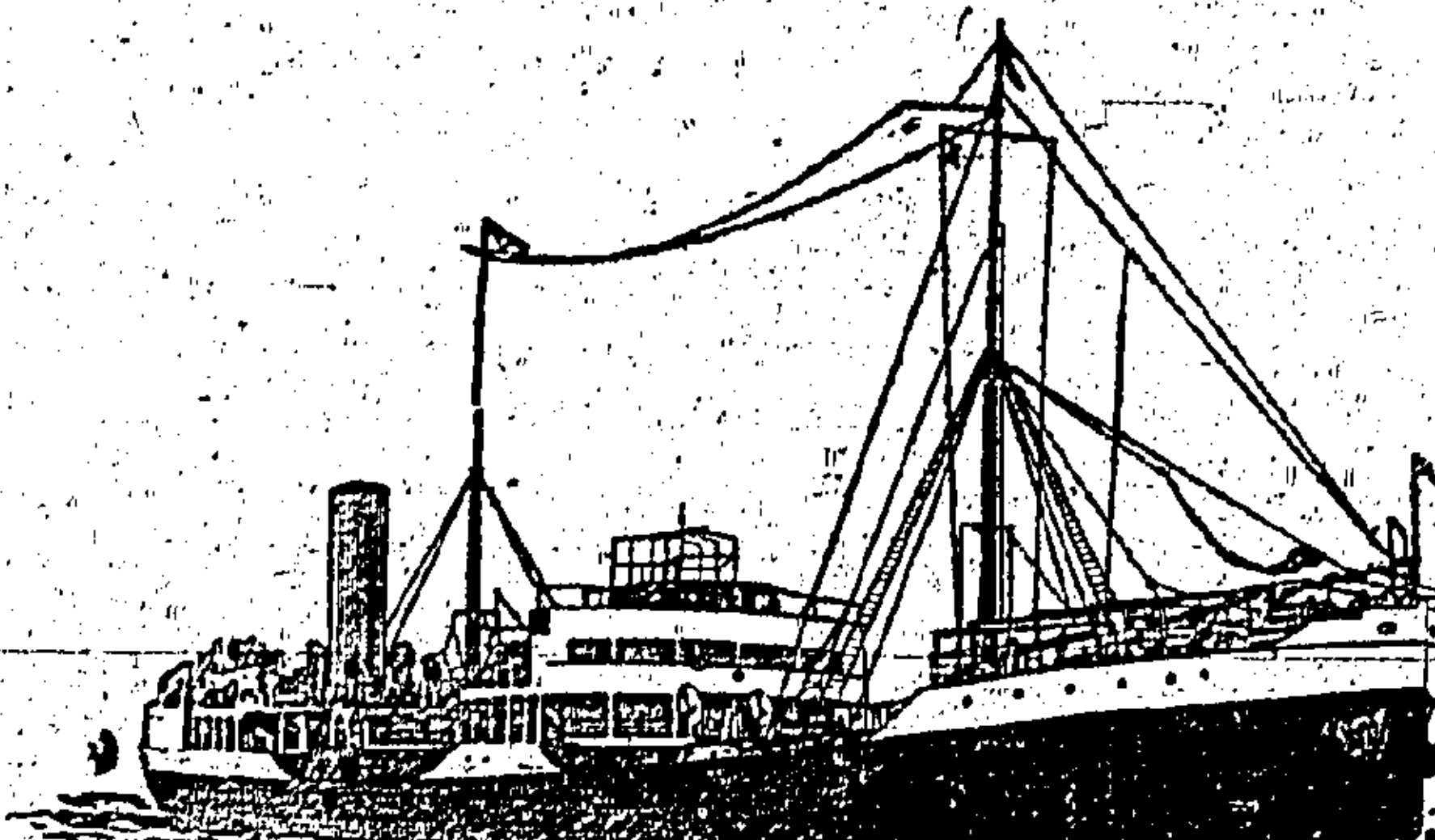
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Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)**Sailings from Hongkong.**

S.S. "ANTIOCHUS" ...	via Suez Canal ...	5th Sept.
S.S. "BELLEROPHON" ...	via Suez Canal ...	15th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ...	via Suez Canal ...	25th Sept.
S.S. "PERSEUS" ...	via Suez Canal ...	5th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Next Arr. 25 Hkgs. and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PAUL LECAT ...	...	...	4th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON ...	...	...	17th Sept.
AMBOISE ...	...	...	1st Oct.
CORDILLERE ...	10th Aug.	11th Sept.	15th Oct.
ANGERS ...	24th Aug.	25th Sept.	20th Oct.
ORILLI ...	7th Sept.	9th Oct.	15th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ...	£ 85. 0s. 0d.	B CLASS (1st Class) ...	£ 89. 0s. 0d.
STEAMERS (2nd) ...	£ 63. 0s. 0d.	STEAMERS (2nd) ...	£ 62. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boat).

S.S. C. P. "LECOQ" loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about end Sept. and may eventually call at Valencia, Alger, Carablanca, Bordeaux, Rotterdam, (if sufficient inducement offers).

Also through B/Lading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.
21, CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Pass in waterrooms, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Sunday, 2nd Sept., at 10 a.m.
HAIBONG	Capt. W. O. Passmore	Tuesday, 4th Sept., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIN & CO.,

(General Managers.)

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA**

—MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.—

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	7th Sept.	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"SICILIA"	8,813	15th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	8,083	21st Sept.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Oct.	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	17th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMALA"	9,068	19th Oct.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"CALEDONIA"	7,622	2nd Nov.	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"NELLORE"	8,853	4th Nov.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,062	30th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	8,696	13th Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DEVANHA"	8,082	14th Dec.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	28th Dec.	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.

1924.

"KHIVA"	9,097	11th Jan.	MARSEILLES & LONDON
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	via Usual Ports of Call.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	8th Feb.	do.
"KOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,068	7th March	do.
"VALDERA"	15,993	21st March	do.
"DELTA"	8,047	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	18th April	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,052	2nd Sept. 2 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JANUS"	4,824	9th Sept.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	28th Sept.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Sept. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Oct.	Manila, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Nov.	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal**SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"TANDA"	8,850	1st Sept. D.L.	Amoy & Yokohama
"SICILIA"	8,813	1st Sept. Noon	Shanghai.
"TAKADA"	6,949	7th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,068	8th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	8,853	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Cabin Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

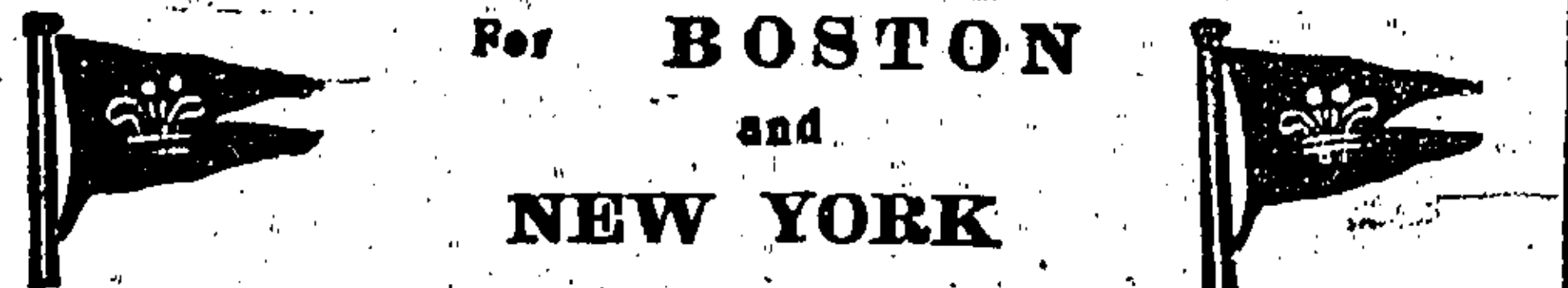
For further information, Passages, Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... on 1st September, at Noon.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,Telephone: Central 5165
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building (21)**O. S. K.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" ... Sunday, 16th Sept.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th Sept.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"AROUN MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Sept.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Sept.

VICTORIA, BEATTLE, TADEMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th Sept.

NEW YORK & PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports San Francisco—Panama and Colon Ports.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 31st Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokohama via Shanghai ... Beginning of Sept.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"TOYER MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars, please apply to
Central No. 4204
S. BILMA, Manager.**C. N. C.**
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.**

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 31st Aug. 4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 1st Sept. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 2nd Sept. D.L.
HONGKONG	"CHIHLI"	On 2nd Sept. 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 4th Sept. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"KANGHOU"	On 4th Sept. D.L.
SWATOW & HANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 4th Sept. 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"QINHUAI"	On 5th Sept. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Sept. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th Sept. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 9th Sept. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow) and extending to Fokow, Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 23

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG, PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sulu, & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	—	—

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to—
Telephone Central No. 36. **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.**STRUTHERS & BARRY**

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ...	Leave Hongkong 9th Sept.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ...	Leave Hongkong 10th Sept.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ...	Leave Hongkong 20th Sept.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ...	Leave Hongkong 1st Oct.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ...	Leave Hongkong 11th Sept.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ...	Leave Hongkong 12th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.L. EVERETT, General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building,
Phone Central No. 200.
K. A. HEYUM, Exec. Agent.**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED****NEW YORK BERTH**

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 12th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR
LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.
REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £86.**FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.**

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ...	sailing on or about 2nd Sept.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ...	sailing on or about 2nd Oct.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "TRIESTE" ...	sailing on or about 2nd Sept.
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ...	sailing on or about end of Sept.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ...	sailing on or about end of Oct.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ...	sailing from Calcutta on or about 25th Sept.
--------------------	--

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Telephone Central 1050.

Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
JAPAN	Lisbon Maru ...	31st Aug.
JAPAN	Eastern	31st Aug.
JAPAN	Kanashow	1st Sept.
SHANGHAI	Nagano Maru ...	2nd Sept.
BOMBAY	Canton	2nd Sept.
Europe via Suez & Vespertine (London)	C. Legien	3rd Sept.
Papers only, 2nd Aug.	Shantung	3rd Sept.
SHANGHAI	Moroka Maru ...	3rd Sept.
JAPAN	Awa Maru	3rd Sept.
STRAITS	Karnala	7th Sept.
Europe via Suez (Letters & Papers, London 9th August and Parcel 1st August)		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Fort Bayard	Suh Li	Friday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Hawaii Maru ...	3.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Amboise	10.00 A.M.
Japan	Menlo	10.30 A.M.
Sandakan	Mousang	11.00 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Fook Sang	1.00 P.M.
* Manila	Tai Ma	2.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Pres. Grant	3.30 P.M.
Manila	Agamenon	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Tanda	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A.		
Central and South America		
* EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Pres. Pierce ...	Saturday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
due San Francisco, 23rd Sept.		
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 14th Sept.	Eastern	Saturday, 1st, 1.45 P.M.
		Letters 2.30 P.M.

SEPTEMBER
Manila, *Formosa, *Shanghai, *Japan, *Honolulu & San Francisco—due S. Francisco, 2nd Oct.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT)

"PATROCLUS" 4TH SEPT. Marseilles, London & Rotterdam
"LYCAON" 18TH SEPT. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"MENTOR" 25TH SEPT. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"AGAPENOR" 9TH OCT. London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"AGAMEMNON" 1ST SEPT. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"KT. TEMPLAR" 20TH SEPT. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"PROMETHEUS" 1ST OCT. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOREA AND YOKOHAMA).

"ACHILLES" 12TH SEPT. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PHILOCTETES" 26TH SEPT. }

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"ANTIOCHUS" 4TH SEPT. via Suez and Boston.
"BELLEROPHON" 15TH SEPT. via Suez and Boston.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR" 31st AUG. for Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"PATROCLUS" 4TH SEPT. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"MENTOR" 24TH SEPT. for Singapore & London.
"TEIRESIAS" 5TH NOV. for Singapore & London.
"SARPEDON" 11TH DEC. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL U.S. \$4,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK

Owned and controlled by a group of leading American Banks under control of Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department.

General Banking Business.

BRANCHES—

SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND HONGKONG.

D. M. BIGGAR
MANAGER

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: York Building, Charter Road, Hongkong.

Branches: Shanghai, 51, Kiangsoo Road, Hankow—British Concession.

CORRESPONDENTS IN C. London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits inquired are welcome.

T. H. MAI
Manager.

1923.]

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange

business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. O. LAU,
Chief Manager.

[31]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

30th August, 1923.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/3
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 1/16	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/3	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/16	
Credits at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/16	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 1/16	
ON HANKOW.—	Bank Bills, on demand	905
Credits, 4 months' sight	905	
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	51 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	51 1/2	
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	168 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	168 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	168 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	168 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight	1000
Private, 30 days' sight	104 1/2	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	103 1/2	
ON MANILA.—On demand	103 1/2	
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	103 1/2	
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	103 1/2	
ON HANKOW.—On demand	103 1/2	
ON SAIGON.—On demand	103 1/2	
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	8 1/2	
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	8.64	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	30 15/16	
SILVER, per oz.	30 15/16	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.
Paid-up Capital \$30,000,000.
Reserve Funds \$24,500,000.
Sterling \$24,500,000.
Silver \$24,500,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000.

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANE—Chairman.
D. M. Bernard, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Ferguson, Esq. J. W. L. Patterson, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
G. T. M. Ekins, Esq. H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. McARTHUR, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STREY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1923. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1923. [38]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000.
Reserve Fund £2,800,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1923. [31]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

PARIS.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs. 59,667,253.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Dairen, Harbin, Yunnanfu, Hanoi, Pondicherry.

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
V. MARBOT,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [32]

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Greenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £23,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £21,900,000.
Paid-up Capital £21,000,000.
Reserve Fund £21,200,000.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Bombay, Madras, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Dairen, Harbin, Yunnanfu, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius), Galle.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 31st, 1923. [30]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 52,500,000.
Reserve Funds Yen 12,180,000.

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shichieu, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PAIR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOE,
Manager.
Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1923.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 10, Des Voeux Road C., HONGKONG.

Established 1918.
Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00.
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000.00.
Reserve Fund \$600,000.00.

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman,
Mr. Chow Shou Son,
Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Kuo Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES—
LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, SAIGON, HANKOW, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON.

London Bankers: The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 20th, 1921. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000.
Reserve Fund Yen 69,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at:
Batavia, Kobe, Soerabaya,
Bombay, London, Hongkong,
Sourabaya, Lyons, San Francisco,
Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle,
Changhai, Manila, Shanghai,
Dairen, Nagasaki, Singapore,
Fengtien, Nagoya, Shimoda,
(Mukden) Newchwang, Yokohama,
Hankow, Osaka, Tientsin,
Hankow, New York, Tokyo,
Honolulu, Peking, Tientsin,
Harbin, Rio de Janeiro, Vladivostok.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA,
Manager.
19th March, 1922. [30]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARRIVANT for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD. at 1A, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong: London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A. Capital F. 100,000,000 £8,333,333.
Paid-up Capital F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666.
Reserve Fund F. 19,789,189 £1,647,432.
Special Reserve F. 22,660,000 £1,888,333.

Head Office: Amsterdam.
Branches at:
The Hague—Rotterdam.
Head Agency—Batavia.

BRANCHES—
Bandjoeasin, Maceassar, Shanghai,
Bandoeang, Medan, Singapore,
Banyuwangi, Padang, Soerabaya,
Calcutta, Palembang, Soerakarta,
Cheribon, Pecalongan, (Solo),
Djember, Penang, Tegal,
Djakarta, Pontianak, Tjidjap,
Kobe, Rangoon, Weltereden,
Kota-Badja, Samarang.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issued letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 14th, 1923. [37]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.00.
Paid-up Capital 18,278,625.24.
Reserve Funds 8,629,425.24.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

New York Bankers: The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Co., New York. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 6th, 1921. [33]